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Justice

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
(ILGWU)

6-15-1945

Justice (Vol. 27, Iss. 12)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Keywords

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

Comments

Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. XXVII, No. 12.

Jersey City, N. J., June 15, 1945

Price 10 Cents

An Editorial

Still Time to Save Fair Employment Bill

The Southern poll-taxers in Congress, in league with their Republican fellow-travelers, will kill the bill for a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee unless the American people back up President Truman to the hilt.

Already the Tories have succeeded in cutting off the appropriation for the wartime FEPC, the only Federal agency which has been able to do anything to protect minorities in getting employment. In addition, they have bottled up the bill for a permanent anti-discrimination agency in the House Rules Committee, ignoring the President's message which expressed an urgent need for reporting the measure out.

One might have expected the Southern Democratic bloc to ditch the wartime FEPC, or to stall by every means available the establishment of a permanent national agency that would guard against racial, color or religious discrimination in job-seeking. This group of Democrats, in fact, last year succeeded in erasing from their party's platform a direct pledge for a permanent FEPC, limiting it to a dozen wretched words which could mean anything to all men and nothing to most people.

The Republicans, however, who adopted a strong plank for fair employment practices at their convention, might have been expected to abide by their party's pledge. They have not done so. Instead, they have joined with the poll-taxers in supporting every scheme that would prevent the bill from reaching the House floor. Moreover, not a single Republican voice in the Senate thus far has been raised in protest against the attempt to smother the wartime FEPC created by the late President Roosevelt.

In his special message to Congress, arguing for the urgent necessity of keeping the FEPC intact, President Truman said, among other things:

"The war is not over. In fact, a bitter and deadly conflict lies ahead of us. To abandon at this time the fundamental principle upon which the Fair Employment Practices Committee was established is unthinkable. . . . Discrimination in the matter of employment against properly qualified persons because of their race, creed or color is not only un-American in nature, but will lead eventually to industrial strife and unrest."

The poll-taxers and their Republican allies should not be permitted to destroy the Fair Employment Practices Committee. President Truman, in denouncing the action of the House Appropriations Committee in refusing funds to the FEPC, and in urging the Rules Committee to let the new measure go to the House, is acting with courage and in the finest of American traditions. Against him, however, are arrayed all race-hate elements and every influence working toward the economic oppression and spiritual degradation of minorities.

It is up to every progressive-minded person, every liberal group, every labor body to line up solidly in support of President Truman in his fight for a permanent FEPC. Send your messages of approval to the White House without delay. Do it today! Tomorrow may be too late!

ILGWU to Hail Eisenhower

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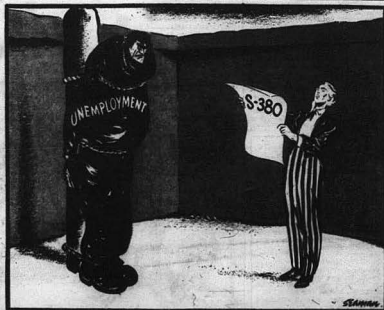
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"Death Warrant"



THE OPEN SHOP

ON THE WORLD

ARGENTINE STEVEDORES struck with such power last month that they virtually paralyzed all the ports of the nation. The number of trampster strikers reached 10,000. Beginning in Buenos Aires, the movement spread rapidly to all the important shipping centers. The strike was called for three major reasons—to protest against certain clauses in the pension law which the port workers want abolished; to demand better working conditions; and to insist upon the liberation of political prisoners by the government.

CUBAN LABOR will prevent the development of future dual unionism by conducting a referendum among the voters in any trade or field in which two rival labor bodies claim jurisdiction. The vote will be supervised by the Ministry of Labor and a majority will prevail. This new regulation will not, however, affect unions already in existence. Its major purpose appears to be to prevent further confusion among organizations that remain in the detriment of workers, and at the same time to guarantee freedom of unionization and majority representation.

SWISS WORKERS are demanding that the government of Switzerland abandon its policy of neutrality and take steps to qualify for participation in the World Social Security Organization now being established in Bern. President of the conference of the Swiss Labor Party urged that the nation's internal and foreign policies be drastically revised to bring about normal relations with Russia, to expel all German Nazi refugees and to hold parliamentary elections in the near future.

GERMAN WORKERS and peasants should not be used for labor battalions in the reconstruction of war-devastated lands, urges Bernard Baruch in a memorandum submitted to President Truman on post-war international planning after an investigation originally begun at the late President Roosevelt's request. "I hope it will not be the peasants and the workers who will be sent away but the brain-trusters, the Goldpistols and German General Staff—army, industrial and diplomatic. Let them work in the labor battalions which they so freely drew from other countries," he says.

"The German General Staff will be found hiding all over the world. It would be well to search them at home, with all the other Junkers—leaving the workers and peasants who will recover their balance with the winners next year."

Discussing possible efforts by Germany and Japan to reflect again in forced conscription in world economic matters, Baruch states: "A self-demonstrating clause should be inserted into all financial and economic arrangements we make, giving us the right to terminate any agreement which results in lowering of wages and lengthening of hours—an undercutting of our standards. Certainly, the raising of human standards all over the world must be a bulwark of post-war economic policy."

European Worker Leaders Defied, Survived Gestapo

Leading European labor leaders have been liberated from the Nazis, revealing stories of unyielding faith and sense of duty. Among them are Louis Blum, former French premier and leader of the French Socialist Party. When he was about to fall into the clutches of the Gestapo in 1941, he could have escaped from the country. He declined the chance, stating he preferred to remain in France and share the sufferings of his people.

Largo Caballero, leader of the Spanish labor and socialist movement, defied the Nazis in the same way. Offered a Mexican visa, he replied: "As long as there are Spanish workers who suffer here I will remain. I am a Spanish worker and no better than they are."

AUSTRALIAN LABOR won a great victory, of both domestic and international significance, when Australian representatives at the San Francisco Conference succeeded in incorporating into the charter a firm pledge that the member nations are to cooperate for the achievement of social and economic objectives, including the attainment of high standards of living and full employment. This point was gained only after a long struggle, to be continued, but by Herbert Vere Ewatt, Australian Minister for External Affairs and a leader of the Australian Labor Party.

Since the Australian constitution fails to grant specific authority to deal with the problem of employment, Australian labor regards the new international directive as providing an opportunity of plugging this legal gap by committing the nation to take all necessary measures to bring about full employment.

BRITISH LABOR is emphasizing the necessity of a planned economy as the main reaction issue and is vigorously refuting Winston Churchill's assertion that such a system means a return to totalitarianism. As Sir Stafford Cripps, Treasurer of the Ministry of Aircraft Production, has stated, "It is a mistake to assume that individual citizens lose anything because they decide that when grouped in a society they must plan. A great measure of control was imposed on the individual when he was compelled to send his children to school, to notify of any disease in his family and when he was prevented from sending his children out to work. Taxation, too, deprives him of the right to do what he likes with part of his money."

"We talk about avoiding unemployment instead of asking: How shall we find the labor necessary to tackle all that needs doing?" declared Cripps who, as Minister, supervised over 1,000 firms engaged in aircraft work. "The time is now coming when we must decide our future attitude to industry," he stated. "For on that depends the employment and well-being of our people."

GERMAN LABOR is inching forward toward some measure of rehabilitation. Last month saw the formation of the first free labor union to be tolerated in Germany since the Nazis came to power in 1933 when 115 anti-Nazi miners formed a union at Aldorf, near Aachen, with the permission of Allied Military Government officials. This union has pledged itself to a program to help "redeem the German people in the eyes of the world."

Another report indicates that several hundred German soldiers and sailors who succeeded in fleeing to Sweden in recent months from armies of occupation in Denmark and Norway have formed an association. Some months ago this society drew up an appeal to German soldiers in Scandinavian countries to end the war.

ON THE NATION

THE "OPEN SHOP" FORCES at the R.R. Donnelley Book Co. of Chicago seemed to be leading last week after a reign of 40 years. The biggest private printing firm in the world, it was struck by the printing pressmen's union, which is being supported in its fight by other AFL printing trades organizations.

Donnelley's has been an anti-union stronghold since the turn of the century when it smashed unions in its plant. For decades thereafter it blacklisted union printers and operated a "scab" apprentice school.

The company has been found guilty of violating the Wagner Act. Last year four of the printing unions scored NLRB election victories. When conferences broke down over the issue of the closed shop, the unions resorted to the picket line.

Workers in plants to which Donnelley firms out its work have indicated that they will keep hands off "struck work."

PATERNALISTIC "BILL": JACK piled a first-class bomb early this month. The boss of Jack and Heintz, who has built up a feedstore domain in his Cleveland factory, "Nutter's" aircraft parts are manufactured, told his 8,000 "associates" instructions would be withdrawn.

The next day, with new contracts awarded, Jack backtracked and told his "associates" over the public address system in the plant that it had all been a mistake and that he was asking only the maintenance, "sluggards, drones and trouble-makers" to quit their jobs.

In the plant morale is now at its lowest and workers are grumbling. When Jack wanted them to work 12 and even 14 hours a week, they were "associates." When he wants to fire them, they're "drones." The worst dig of all is that he has them hogged with millions of dollars of earnings invested in Jack and Heintz stock and he can now cut their throats to save their hard-earned investments.

THE \$15-A-WEEK JOBLESS plan announced by President Truman early this month was being hailed by organized labor and damned by reactionaries. The plan, a shining hope for the thousands of workers who are expected to lose their jobs during the reconstruction period, came as the full impact of mass wage production cut-backs started to sweep the nation from coast to coast.

Truman proposed changes in the Social Security Act which would permit the Federal government to supplement state unemployment benefits and make possible payments of \$15 a week to an unemployed worker with dependents for as long as 26 weeks a year.

Labor leaders hailed the President's re-

quest and emphasized the necessity of the measure by pointing out that the majority of states now pay a maximum of only \$15 to \$18 a week, which is an impossible rate in view of current labor costs. In at least 10 states, unemployed workers cannot obtain compensation for more than 16 weeks a year. In addition, they have no unemployment compensation whatsoever. Truman's proposal would give 12,000 workers now outside the benefit system within its scope.

Truman's forthright appeal for "emergency action" pointed "out" that Congress has permitted business to carry back post-war losses against profit tax payments during the reconstruction period. Congress has established support prices for agricultural products, so that farmers will be protected against a post-war collapse of income. There remains, however, a major gap in our reconstruction program—the lack of adequate benefits for workers temporarily unemployed during the transition from war to peace. I urge Congress to close this gap."

LEWIS R. SCHWENKBEACH, 30-year-old progressive Westerner, will step down from the chair July 1 to take over the helm as Secretary of Labor William Green, AFL president, pledging cooperation of the Federal and State governments and revealed that Schwlenkbeach would be asked to take the lead in an effort to have all labor functions of the government, now scattered among various agencies, brought together under the Department of Labor role.

Schwlenkbeach, a labor union organizer in the department with strong labor backing and a favorable New Deal record as Senator, when he ran for the Senate in 1934, an outstanding feature of his campaign was his advocacy of "production for use." "We cannot go on with thousands out of work while a few ride in private yachts and expensive automobiles," he declared.

J. A. KRUG, chairman of the War Production Board, recently tossed off a phrase that may get rid of the new about production for use, "just being used" around the corner. In his report on reconstruction, Krug warned of the cut-backs in production which he expected that union leaders as well as business men will demand. "The large government will take special measures such as providing public works programs. Krug thinks it would be better to rely on the "natural resilience of the economy." As resilient as headlines, perhaps?

THE FLORIDA LAW requiring the licensing of union, business agents has been invalidated by a 7 to 2 decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, which held that the law circumvented the full freedom of workers to choose their own bargaining agents as prescribed by the Wagner Act.

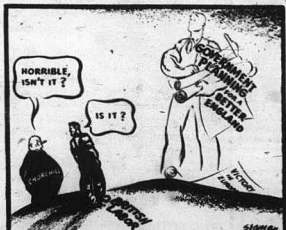
The Florida law, according to the decision written by Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes, would in effect have substituted "Florida's judgment for the workers' judgment."

The case involved the United Association of Journeymen Plasterers and Decorators, AFL, and is one of many recent state legislative attempts aimed at strangling organized labor.

Everything Will Be Okay—Except For Unemployed

The "United States News," a big business organ published by the ultra-conservative David Lawrence, recently carried a prediction for the future that had government and labor economists lightning out head at its display of bad sailing. "At \$120,000,000,000 of national income," said the paper, "there will not be 60,000,000 jobs. There will be several million unemployed. Yes, for all but the unemployed, there will be prosperity."

Among the many comments that this statement evoked, the remark by one economist was especially noteworthy and to the point. This was the crushing reply to Lawrence: "There'll be jobs except for the jobless, food except for the hungry, homes except for the homeless, clothes except for the naked."



All Out Tuesday, June 19, to Greet Gen. Eisenhower!

The Supreme Commander of the Allied Armies will tour midtown Manhattan at noontime on June 19. He is expected to pass through the garment center between 12:30 and 1 P.M.

Plans to give Gen. Eisenhower a real, old-fashioned New York welcome are already under way. A call from the ILGWU General Office to shop chairmen assemble a half-million of the city's population in the center's main thoroughfares.

Eisenhower will spend all of June 19 in New York City. After being received at City Hall, he will go to the garment district. Thousands of placards, banners and posters are being distributed in the women's garment shops. Bands will be stationed along Seventh Ave.

In calling upon its members to rally to this homecoming demonstration, the ILGWU stated: "There is little need for our members to be asked to welcome Gen. Eisenhower on June 19. It would be sufficient for them merely to know that he was passing through the garment area and no power on earth could keep them from coming out into the streets to catch a glimpse of this victor over the Nazi monster."

"Our people look upon Gen. Eisenhower not only as a great military specialist. For them he is also the mighty champion who plotted and carried out the crushing campaigns against the forces of evil."

"We know there must have been moments in that struggle when victory seemed uncertain, when freedom hung in the balance. In those dark moments our hearts reached out to Gen. Eisenhower, swinging the balance between life and death, between freedom and slavery."

"With him were our sons and brothers, our faith and our hopes—and he did not fail us. When he rides through New York's great garment district every one of our members will be there to welcome the man who led our sons, husbands and brothers to victory in the greatest battles of history."

Union Demonstrates Full Race Equality As 4 Memphis Girls Recover Lost Jobs



(Left to right) Georgia Kent, O'erna Burk, Elizabeth Jones and Agnes Clemmons display their back pay checks.

The security, benefits and rights of unionism are equal for all members, regardless of race, color and creed. That fundamental ILGWU truth was demonstrated anew for the garment workers of Memphis, Tenn., when the management of the Midland Brassery Co. in that city, discharged four girl employees for union activity.

Official charges against the firm were promptly filed by British Cammer, ILGWU district supervisor, and Pearl Bryant, NAACP organizer. They presented evidence to the National Labor Relations Board which then issued an order requiring the firm to reinstate the girls with full back pay for the time they lost after being fired. The four girls are now at work once more in the same plant.

In a recent NLRB election held at the Midland shop, the union scored a two-to-one victory. Negotiations with the firm for union shop

terms are now being conducted by Vice Pres. John B. Martin, Southern director of the ILGWU.

All Alteration Workers in Phila. Get Pay Boost

The Regional War Labor Board at Philadelphia has approved wage increases for the workers employed in the stores of John Wannamaker, Frank and Sedler, N. Susselberg Co., according to Louis Bulkin, manager of the Philadelphia Joint Council. All of these raises are retroactive to the expiration dates of the agreements.

Bulkin points out that all alteration workers in the Philadelphia department stores and specialty shops have now been granted a pay increase.

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT ATTACKS NEW LINE OF U. S. COMMUNISTS

In her nationally syndicated column, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt has commented on the American Communists and their change of "line" tending "to encourage a policy of world revolution." Her column on the subject, written in Washington on June 8, reads as follows:

"In the present, certain actions of American Communists in this country have added fuel to the general fear of Communism as an international force. Earl Browder has been reprimanded for an attitude which many of us believed had represented the attitude of the Soviet government."

"We, this country, feel that any nation has a right within its own borders to the kind of government it feels best meets the needs of the people. It is only when those beliefs begin to encroach on other nations and on other people, and to endanger their free beliefs and actions by attempting to propagandize them, either openly or secretly, that fear is awakened. The next step, we have learned through the case of Fascism, is to try by force to push upon the rest of the world the beliefs which your particular nation holds. That is what we, including the Soviet Union, have had to fight and the war has been a long, cruel war."

"It frightens us to see any group in our midst proposing to propagandize instead of cooperating which possible and letting people think and act for themselves. This might lead to war at home and abroad. Therefore, the French Communists and the American Communists who encourage a policy of world revolution, have done the peace of the world harm."

"The American Communists have been cooperative where they could be. But now, as we understand it, they are out to force Communism on our democracy. That we will not tolerate."

"I am not afraid of the Communists in the United States. They are a very small group, and my feeling has always been that as long as the needs of our people are met by our own form of government, democracy need have no fear of the growth of other ideas, either in the field of economics or of government. As a people, we are not afraid of the Soviet Union. We feel kindly toward the Soviet people. Our soldiers admire them, and so do our people generally. For we know they have fought in the war. We do not understand them very well, nor do we understand their problems or their real feelings about the things which affect us deeply. That understanding can only come gradually, as we get to know each other better, and we cannot know each other unless we live in a peaceful world."

"The sooner we clear up authoritatively this whole situation of Com-

Adolph Held Enters ILG As Head of Welfare Dept.

Announcement this week by President David Dulinsky that Adolph Held has accepted the post of director of the newly created Welfare and Health Benefits Department of the ILGWU was received with a feeling of genuine satisfaction throughout the widest circles of this union.

Adolph Held, for many years one of the leading figures in labor and social service activities in the metropolitan area, comes to the ILGWU superbly equipped for his new task. For the past 21 years he has been president of the Amalgamated Bank of New York, one of the nation's pioneer labor banks.

Prior to that phase of his career he had held for five years, from 1920 to 1924, the post of European manager of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society (HSA), an institution which has helped to channel the stream of Jewish immigration from overseas for several generations past. Before that he had been connected with the Jewish "Daily Forward" for 11 years, joining its staff as a youth and serving first as city editor, from 1907 to 1912, and continuing as general business manager until 1918. He is still president of the Forward Publishing Association.

For the past six years, in addition to many other community responsibilities, Adolph Held has been chairman of the Jewish Education Committee of America, an organization founded by the late B. Charnay, died 19 years ago and, over which he presided until his death in November, 1938. The Jewish Labor Committee, with which the ILGWU cooperates closely, has accomplished impressive results in saving and sustaining thousands of refugees from Nazi-occupied countries. Since the outbreak of the present war, this body has ably represented the interests of organized Jewish labor in both the national and international arenas.

"I am frankly very happy to have been invited by the leadership of the ILGWU to accept this post," Mr. Held declared. "I feel like navigating in familiar waters. For I shall be dealing with problems and people I have known and worked with all my life."

"I will need the cooperation of all my friends in the ILGWU before I grasp the full scope of my duties, and I hope that such cooperation will not be denied to me. For myself, I am certain that I shall give this task all I have, which means the best service of which I am capable."

minists outside of the Soviet Union, the better chance we will have for peace in the future. The Russian people should know that and so should the people of the United States. If they both demand a clarification of a situation which may grow until it endangers peace in the world, responsible people will have to listen. Light may break on what now seems a situation through which all the people who want to make trouble between the United States and Soviet Union can do so."



Adolph Held

Local 32 Vacation Checks Hit \$90,000 With Payment Near

The distribution of vacation checks, totaling approximately \$90,000, to the members of Local 32, Currier and Ives Workers, will be completed during the third week of June, according to present indications. Manager Abraham Snyder has announced.

The vacation amounts are \$25 for those employed a full-year; \$18 for those employed nine months, \$12 for those employed six months and \$12 for those employed three months. Manager Snyder also announces that vacation checks will be sent, as usual, to Local 32 members serving in the armed forces.

Eleanor Roosevelt Expected at Unity In War Bond Rally



"Carl of Unity" baked a "special" for the opening of the ILGWU summer resort.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was expected to be the guest of Unity House on June 16 when a huge war bond rally is to be staged at the ILGWU summer resort in Forest Park, Pa. It was announced.

The union's famed vacation center opening its doors on June 2, to begin its 27th season with a capacity registration of guests.

The Unity House management has women are abundant in the remainder of the season, no more reservations will be available for children, nor any de luxe accommodations, although it is announced that single reservations for men may be made for the period after Aug. 5, and that single reservations for women are available for the period after Aug. 12. There are still a few reservations for couples available for the period after Aug. 18, the management stated.

Shopping Time
at Herald Square is
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Sterling-Rellance Local Gets Its ILGWU Birth Certificate

PHILADELPHIA WEEK BY WEEK

By SAMUEL OTTO, V.P.
National Board, UNITED GARMENT WORKERS

The Regional War Labor Board has ruled that the wage adjustments agreed upon between the Philadelphia Waist and Dressmakers' Joint Board and the Philadelphia Waist and Dress Manufacturers' Association do not require any special ILWB approval. This decision is based on a joint petition submitted to the WLBA after the union, during the negotiations for renewal of the trade agreement, persuaded the employers to make certain wage adjustments.

The petition requesting the WLBA to rule on the following two questions:

1. "Where an employer-member of the applicant association has paid standard rates established by contract prior to the stabilization program and changes to a higher price line, may such an employer pay the established contract rate for such a higher price line without Board approval?"
2. "Where an employer-member failed to pay the established rate prior to stabilization and has now shifted to a higher price line and in such a higher price line pays a rate which is still below the established rate for such higher price line, may such an employer adjust his rates upward so that they conform to the rates established with General Order 38?"

5% Increase At Least

With these questions now clarified, it is estimated that the overall wage adjustments will not be less than 5 per cent. Such wage adjustments are already being paid to the workers in the certain dress children's dress, blouse and silk dress industries. The union is continuing negotiations with the en-

employers on its other demands, among which are "security of employment" and an increase in the Health Insurance Fund payments.

Button and Belt Raises

The War Labor Board has approved wage increases of \$2 a week to about 30 workers employed by the Philadelphia Button Co. of the French Button Works, the Atlas Novelty shop and the Style Belt Co., according to Al Gerber, union agent of the covered button and ladies' belt branch of Local 48. The increase is retroactive to March 2, and will bring the workers approximately \$1,200 in back pay.

Credit Union Buys Bonds

In support of the Seventh War Loan drive, the Philadelphia Waist and Dressmakers Federal Credit Union last week purchased bonds to the amount of \$7,200. This step was authorized at the last Board of Directors' meeting, on May 11. It was proposed by Simon H. Wolf, president, and seconded by Al Kaplan and Yetta Paritz, members of the Board.

The Board also discussed the financial problems which will face the membership with the curtailment of materials and the general slack season of the summer months, and proposed increased publicity for the Credit Union in order to reach a greater number of union members who are potential borrowers.



Angela Bemboce, Maryland-Virginia District manager, presents charter to officers of Local 420 in Huntington, W. Va. Left to right: Gaelet Hatter and Gerald Reed, executive board members, Rosella Selby, president, Margaret Bemboce, Fern Slayton and Evelyn Rice, chief shop stewards, and Kenneth Beard, vice president.

Abe Katovsky's Life and Labors Lauded by City

In a signal tribute to the memory of Vice Pres. Abraham W. Katovsky who died on May 15, the Cleveland City Council adopted a resolution, acknowledging "with gratitude the high order of his life, character and achievements." Passed by the Council on May 21, it was approved by Mayor Thomas A. Burke several days later.

The full text of the resolution follows:

"WHEREAS for almost a quarter of a century, Abraham Katovsky unselfishly and unflinchingly devoted himself to great drive, industrial and patriotic causes, and was instrumental in instituting great humane reforms and establishing better working conditions for those who toil, and especially the men and women in the garment workers' industry; and

"WHEREAS he was a man of the highest personal integrity, a citizen of great social vision, an indomitable fighter against the forces of evil and oppression, and a militant leader in the forces dedicated to the vision of a happier world for the common man, covered by peace and understanding; now therefore

"BE IT RESOLVED that this council tribute to pay the well-earned tribute of the City of Cleveland and its fellow-citizens to the memory of Abraham Katovsky, and to acknowledge with gratitude the high order of his life, character and achievements."

I.T. JACK BLUM LOSS GRIEVES LOCAL 155

The news of the death of I.T. Jack Blum, for many years a prominent leader of Local 155, Kansas City, during the fighting last December at the time of the German counter-offensive into the Belgian "Ruhr," was a deep shock to a great many members of the ILGWU who knew him well. The sense of loss, however, was greatest among the leaders of his own local who affection and regard he held during the years of his membership in the knifemakers workers' union.

In expressing the shock to the organization over the death of I.T. Blum, Phil Heller, educational director of Local 155, said:

"An idealist, Jack felt keenly every form of social injustice and oppression. He brought to the union a devotion and loyalty such as characterized all the early pioneers of the labor movement."

"The young people in the union grieved towards him; the older people appreciated his understanding of social problems and his seriousness. In all his work, Jack was utterly selfless—without any desire of personal gain."

The Snow Suit Reporter

By JACOB S. HELLER, V.P.
Manager, Local 180

Vacation checks were distributed through the week of June 4 to all those who were eligible for the benefits this year. The payments were made smoothly and promptly through the shop chairmen, each of whom was notified a day in advance when to pick up the checks at the various shops under our control.

The checks were for \$30 each and went to all crafts equally, provided the worker was a member in good standing. This amount was a improvement over last year's vacation benefit of \$25, and indicates the kind of progress that the union is constantly striving to attain. It is further proof that the human rights and economic welfare of the workers are the union's dominating concern.

"Slack" Is Back

"The garment industry, since its inception, has been known as a seasonal industry. Busy employment periods invariably would be alternated with slack periods. Since the war, however, our workers have almost forgotten the meaning of the word "slack" as the demand for labor was constant and the between-season periods were very short.

In the last few weeks, however, the old song of "slack" has begun to be heard again in our shops. In the present situation, the lack of sufficient work is not so much due to economic causes as in former years, but is caused largely by political causes such as government regulation of production. All these connected with the garment industry are being constantly reminded that, thanks to the recent promulgation of M-338 and MAP by the War Production Board, unemployment may not be back with us as a constant companion. We are told that production will decrease because of a serious shortage in material and fabrics and that sales will, in consequence, be reduced because the limitation of the selling price of the articles produced as embodied in MAP—maximum average prices.

Economic Equality

Moreover, those who are intimately acquainted with general economic conditions realize that within three months there will be about 2,000,000 unemployed, and that the number will gradually increase as war production is reduced. As workers are laid off, purchasing power will be diminished—again

with serious repercussions on production in our own industry. Meanwhile, it appears to be clear by the duty of our members in the shops to resist every attempt by employers to reduce wages. All work standards must be relentlessly defended. Democracy is the first question of government for all Americans, but it must be supplemented with economic sufficiency and opportunity. There can be no dispute about this.

Local 99's Book of Soldiers' Messages Tells Faith in ILG

Weeks of preparation have finally resulted in the latest publication project of Local 99, Ladies' Garment Clerks—a booklet entitled "99 Letters Tell the Story." Shaped like a letterbook, it contains largely of messages received from members in the services, abroad and at home, who formerly worked in the ladies' apparel chain stores and resident buying offices.

Introductions by Louis Dworkin, manager, Edward Kramer, assistant manager, who is on military leave, and Harry Horowitz, business agent and treasurer, also on military leave, provide the keynote. As Manager Dworkin puts it, "Mail call on the fighting fronts of the world means word from parents, wives, husbands, sweethearts, sisters, children. It means word from the desert of all soldier-dreams, home—and to thousands of young men and women their union home. Local 99, ILGWU."

LOCAL 20 PROPOSES BROADER RAIN PACT

Proposed by Manager Joseph Kessler, substantial adjustments and revisions in the New York waterproof garment industry were approved by the executive board of Local 20, Waterproof Garment Workers, on May 14 and endorsed by shop chairmen at a meeting on May 23. The proposals were likewise ratified at a general membership meeting on May 27.

The present rainwear pact, which is scheduled to expire on July 31, covers the entire industry in New York and is subscribed to by both the New York Raincoat Manufacturers' Association and a group of independent producers.

Both employer groups, under the terms of the present contract, were informed of the proposed changes 30 days before the expiration of the present agreement.

Phila. Judge Slams Police For Arresting ILG Organizers as Artex Drive Clicks

The successful drive to minimize the Artex Products Co., Philadelphia, which last week brought important gains to the 50 workers employed there, was featured by the action of an enlightened judge who unceremoniously dismissed police charges against the ILGWU organizers who conducted the campaign.

While distributing leaflets in front of the Artex shop, Al Gerber, union agent of Local 88, and Abe Selby, educational director of the Philadelphia Joint Board, were arrested on grounds of disorderly conduct. The case was tried before Magistrate Joseph H. Rainery, who became indignant when he heard the charges and the flimsy evidence presented by the police.

Rising from the bench, Magistrate Rainery rebuked the arresting officer for his ignorance of labor's established rights to carry on organizational activities. Before dismissing the case, Magistrate Rainery declared that the workers' only opportunity of advancing their standards of living and safeguarding



Magistrate Joseph H. Rainery.

their jobs was through unions. The Artex agreement, negotiated by Samuel Otto, manager of the Dress Joint Board, together with a committee of the workers, provides for complete indemnification of the plant's \$2 wage increase retroactive to May 11, subject to War Labor Board approval, two holidays with pay, vacation benefits and dentures and health insurance. The Artex firm manufactures artificial dentures, ivory belts and novelties.

SPANISH DEMOCRACY THEME OF BIG RALLY

Under the auspices of the American Committee for a Free and Democratic Spain, a great citizens' meeting on the subject of "San Francisco Conference and the Liberation of Spain" will be held on Thursday evening, June 21, at Carnegie Hall, New York City. The meeting will emphasize the improved outlook for the establishment of a democratic Spanish Republic to replace the bloody Franco dictatorship as the result of the United Nations Conference at San Francisco.

Local 66 Presents Its Corde Demands As Pact End Nears

Anticipating the expiration of the union's agreement in the corde trade on June 30, representatives of Local 66, Embroidery Workers, met tonight at speakers' banquets before a conference last week. Among the demands presented by the union, according to Manager Zachary L. Pressman, are a 20 per cent wage increase, granting of five and one-half paid legal holidays, contribution of 6 1/2 per cent of weekly payrolls toward a health and vacation fund, provision for keeping machines in good working order, and additional compensation in operations involving the use of plastic materials.

The presentation of these demands was unanimously approved at a meeting of cord shop chairmen held on May 16.



Dress Industry Vacation Fund

Trade Peace Hailed
As Checks Flow Out

The biggest annual vacation system of its kind, the New York dress industry vacation plan covering 76,000 workers, was inaugurated June 6 at a luncheon at the Hotel New Yorker which was attended by representatives of all factors in the industry. Union officers, delegates from employers' associations and a large number of shop chairmen were present to witness the distribution of the first vacation checks to a group of representative chairmen.

The luncheon was arranged by the New York Dress Joint Board and Vice Pres. Julius Hochman, its general manager, presided.

reason and good will that promises much for the future of the industry and will stand it in good stead when we come up against the task of protecting our standards, and strengthening our market to meet the new developments that will confront us after the war."

Folk Dances A Hit
With Dressmakers

The newly organized Folk Dance group of Local 22 got off to an enthusiastic start on May 25 when a number of young dressmakers met at union headquarters and began learning polka, schottische, tarantella, hora and habano in addition to the American square dance.

All those interested in this group are invited to get in touch with the Local 22 Educational Office.

DRESS JOINT BOARD

N. Y. DRESSMAKERS

Urge Shop Chairmen
To Speed Bond Buys

In the first two weeks of the Seventh War Loan drive, New York dress shops purchased \$100,000, or \$2,642,000 worth of bonds, according to Nathaniel M. Minkoff, secretary-treasurer of the New York Dress Joint Board. In this total are included

2463 shops with 19,913 workers, out of a total in the city of nearly 2,000 shops with 80,000 workers.

The period covered by this report was one in which the efforts of the Joint Board were concentrated primarily on the launching of the new war loan drive. The program so that full attention could not be given to the war bond campaign. To make up for this, the union will mobilize all its resources for the final period. Vice Pres. Julius Hochman, general manager of the Joint Board, stressed this vitally important task at recent Joint Board meetings and followed it up with a special communication to shop chairmen, emphasizing the need for all dressmakers to do their share in helping the ILGWU to meet its pledge to raise at least \$15,000,000 in the Seventh War Loan to furnish the government with a full squadron of B-29 Superfortresses bombers.

The Joint Board is laying great stress on the active participation of the organization's shop chairmen in this drive. "The union depends upon you in help get this very important campaign over the top," said the letter to the chairmen. "Call the attention of the workers of your shop to the launching of the Seventh War Loan, and to its importance at this moment on the eve of complete victory. Get each worker to buy as many bonds as he can."

"Keep a record of the amount of bonds bought by the workers of your shop and report your arrangements and total subscription to your business agent."

"Give full cooperation to any government agencies or representatives who may ask your help in conducting the drive. If there is any assistance you desire from the union in this campaign, get in touch with your business agent."

"It is to you, shop chairmen, to take the initiative and rally the dressmakers in support of the Seventh War Loan. The union relies upon your cooperation."

MINKOFF DISCUSSES
LABOR AND HOUSING

Organized labor's attitude on the housing problem was presented by Nathaniel M. Minkoff, secretary-treasurer of the New York Dress Joint Board, at the spring conference of the League for Industrial Democracy in New York City last month. The conference was devoted to an extended discussion of "Social Planning: Free Enterprise and Full Employment."

"Among the many reasons the labor movement has for being interested in the problem of housing," Minkoff said, "two are particularly crucial. First, labor has a very vital factor in the national economy; second, labor is made up of millions of men and women who are mostly in the lower-income groups of the population. On both of these grounds, labor is deeply concerned with the problem of housing, for housing is at once a major field of industrial activity and a vital necessity of life on a par with food and clothing."

Minkoff also discussed labor's direct share in the low-cost public housing program. "I know building labor has been charged with insisting on rules and practices that hamper the full expansion of building construction," he said. "I am not here to make a blanket denial of such charges. It is not in the long-term interests of labor itself not to speak of the interests of the community as a whole, to stand in the way of efficient production and technological progress. This is just as true in the housing field as in any other."

"But it is also true that to enlist labor wholeheartedly," he pointed out, "labor must be assured a definite measure of security in earnings, working conditions and employment."

TRUMAN TALKS WITH
ANTONINI ON ITALY

An appeal seeking the status of a member of the United Nations for Italy and asking that Italy be admitted to the San Francisco Conference was presented to President Truman on June 12 by Luigi Antoni, first vice president of the ILGWU who is also head of the Italian-American Labor Council.

Antonini was accompanied by Senator James M. Mead of New York, who discussed with the President a project for Italian relief which would be extended through the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Herbert H. Lehman, chief of UNRRA, has given his approval to the plan.

After seeing the President, Antonini told reporters he had advised him that Italian troops and naval forces could be helpful in the Pacific war. He emphasized his fear that if Italians were to continue to be considered unfit for democratic life they might be turned, against their wishes, toward other forms of government.

MORE BLOOD DONORS
SOUGHT BY N.Y. AFL

ILGWU members in New York City, together with members of the other AFL unions, are urged by the Central Trades and Labor Council to continue and increase their contributions to the Blood Donor Center at 2 East 27th St.

Blood donations have dropped by 25 per cent since V-E Day. It is reported by the Manhattan Blood Donor Center at 2 East 27th St. and it is emphasized that the falling off of donors in recent weeks is causing an alarming lack in meeting the requirements in the area for whole blood and plasma.

Heel and Toe and One, Two, Three . . .



The Local 22 Folk Dance group meets regularly for instruction in such steps as the polka and the schottische as well as the good old-fashioned American square dances.



(Seated, left to right): I. A. Agre, First Vice President Luigi Antoni, General Manager Julius Hochman, President David Dubinsky, Impartial Chairman Harry Ullmer, Nathaniel M. Minkoff, Joint Board Secretary-Treasurer (in rear), is shown completing distribution of checks to a select group of 52 New York shop chairmen and chairladies.

Partners in Prosperity

Turning to the employer representative, Hochman declared, "The future prosperity of this industry is our deepest concern. The welfare of the members of this union is directly involved in the welfare of the industry in which they earn their livelihood. We have become partners in this industry. We shall do all in our power to strengthen it, make it prosper, to make it grow and expand."

Pres. David Dubinsky outlined the history of the dressmakers' union which, he said, was unimpeachable proof that an industry with sound labor-management relations and proper consideration for the welfare of its employees increases its chances for progress.

"We have traveled a long way from the day when workers in our industry exhausted their industrial productive powers before they reached the age of 30," the ILGWU chief stated. "Yet every improvement has had to be fought for. In recent years we have been able to achieve our gains with less fighting and more through the exercise of reason. This is the most hopeful sign of all for it indicates that as long last all of us have feared that any benefit to the workers of this industry must benefit the industry itself."

Post-War Industry Peace

First Vice Pres. Luigi Antoni, head of Local 80, Italian Dressmakers, hailed the vacation fund as a triumph of industrial democracy. With this kind of industrial cooperation instead of fears and stoppages, we can face the period of post-war readjustments with confidence," he declared.

In addition to other spokesmen for the employer associations, the audience heard I. A. Agre, executive director of the National Dress Manufacturers' Association and Louis Ribuffo, executive chairman of the Popular Price Dress Manufacturers' Group.

BUY AN EXTRA BOND TODAY

In accordance with the provisions of the joint employer-union Health and Vacation Fund set up under the collective agreement prevailing in the metropolitan dress industry, all dressmakers will receive a cash sum ranging from \$23 to \$28, according to their grade, to provide a week's paid vacation. The first checks were presented in a special ceremony at the luncheon. It is expected that the entire distribution will be completed by the end of June. Members of the union in the armed forces will receive regular vacation benefits, in accordance with a decision of the Health and Vacation Fund.

"Biggest of Its Kind"

The dress industry vacation plan is the biggest of its kind in the country, Hochman pointed out. The metropolitan dress industry, which employs over 76,000 workers and, in 1943 did a business of over \$100,000,000, is the largest single industry in the city and state. The Health and Vacation Fund is financed by a 3½ per cent of payroll contributions by employers and covers a wide variety of health benefits as well as paid vacations. The health program went into operation at the beginning of the year.

The total vacation payments this year will amount to \$2,225,000 and will be distributed to 24,000 dressmakers in New York City and 18,000 in shops in the out-of-town areas. Referring to the entire program of health and vacation benefits, Vice Pres. Hochman emphasized that it was "an achievement in industrial relations." "This industry-wide welfare program is the outgrowth of a long tradition of special responsibility and industrial cooperation which collective bargaining has built up in our industry," he said. "It is practical testimony to our joint concern for the health and well-being of the workers who constitute the backbone of the industry. More than that, it is an encouraging sign that our industrial relations are reaching the stage where we are ready and willing to solve our problems in a spirit of

Italy and BERKOWITZ

By LUIGI ANTONINI
First Vice Pres. ILGWU

Those who have had the opportunity of visiting Italy and studying in present ruinous condition all agree that if the nation's reconstruction should have to depend on a parasitical and lazy capitalism like that in Italy, it would take centuries before any headway could be made.

If the disaster which struck Italy had happened in the United States, there is little doubt that American capitalism, the most dynamic and efficient in the world, would have been capable of a complete job of reconstruction in a very short time.

Cooperatives Best Course

Cooperatives can best and most speedily provide for the rehabilitation of Italy. Prior to fascism, Italian cooperatives occupied one of the foremost positions not only in volume of activity, but also in progressive spirit; not only in the field of consumption, but also in those of production and of credit.

Even before coming to full power, the fascists succeeded in destroying thousands of Italian cooperatives, to the great joy and profit of private speculators. But the Italian cooperative movement was so strong that it could not be eliminated. Fascism, therefore, decided to take it over and to denature it with hybrid innovations. Thus there arose, under the auspices of the regime, the *Ente delle Cooperative Italiane* (Italian cooperative organization) which resembled the disingenuous of Italian Cooperatives about as much as a prison and garbages resemble gardens and schools.

With the fall of the Mussolini government in Rome, in July, 1943, the fascist directors of the cooperative organization took everything they could carry away and escaped to the North.

Cleansing Process

It was then that, under the leadership of Enrico Dugoni, a group of old and tried Italian cooperatives, with no other resource but faith and no other weapon than competence, set themselves the task of reconstructing the free Italian cooperative movement.

During my short stay in Rome, I talked this group, and as proof of the interest of the Italian-American Labor Council in Italian cooperatives, I contributed a sum equivalent to \$2,000 out of my little money at my disposal, offering it as the token of my sympathy and as a stimulus for them to persevere. Recently contacted, the American Embassy and the Allied Control Commission and was able to explain the great importance of cooperatives as a factor in economic reconstruction and in the sound and moderate development of Italy.

Start From Scratch

Inspired by such men as Dugoni, Canavari, Costa and Lupis, the Italian cooperative movement is beginning to rise again from its tremendous difficulties. Everything has to start from scratch—organizing, network, posts, machinery, means of transportation, services, livestock, and other elements.

Credit Union Cuts Rate On Loans For War Bonds

In order to make the purchase of extra bonds easier during the present severely lean period, the Credit Union of Local 22, Dressmakers, recently decided to lower its interest rate to 2 percent on loans made for the purchase of war bonds only.

A letter to the members signed by Max Blufstein, president, and Joseph Friedman, secretary of the Credit Union, advised the members that for the 2 percent you pay on a loan you receive 3 percent on your investment in bonds for the purchase of war bonds only.

The office of the Credit Union, at 218 West 48th St., is open every Tuesday and Wednesday from 9 to 6:30 P.M.

"THE VOICE OF LOCAL 89"

The Most Popular
ITALIAN RADIO HOUR
Symphony Orchestra and
Opera Singers of International
Fame

Luigi Antonini

First Vice President, ILGWU,
has been successful in destroying
in his weekly comments on labor
and political events.

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
From 10 to 11
on EASTERN HOOKUP

WEVD (1330 Kc.) New York
WHEAT (1340 Kc.) Philadelphia
WNIC (1340 Kc.) New Haven

However, cooperatives have arisen again in many localities and if the population has been able to obtain a little food, it is chiefly to their credit.

The remnant Italian cooperative movement, according to the last report from Dugoni, needs at least 10,000,000 lire to gain the necessary minimum degree of efficiency.

\$5,000 Gift Added

Accordingly, the Italian-American Labor Council has decided to contribute another \$5,000 and likewise to try to focus the attention of the American cooperative movement on the problem of Italy's cooperatives.

The cooperative movement is a wing of the Italian labor movement, to the reconstruction of which, in the spirit of liberty and democracy, we have pledged ourselves.

The Italians across the ocean can judge only by facts. For the salvation of their nation they know they can count only upon America, just as they have learned that for the rebirth of their labor and cooperative organizations, free from any old or new totalitarian domination, it is the Italian-American Labor Council, with its effective solidarity, which stands firmly and constantly by their side.

Goldie Brill Relatives Aided By Her Shopmates

Workers of the A. E. T. Drive shop, 462 Seventh Ave., in a resolution signed by Louis Bulensky, shop chairman, have expressed condolences to the family of their late co-worker, Goldie Brill, member of Local 22, who died suddenly on May 28.

Inasmuch as she was the sole supporter of an ailing mother, a committee comprised of Rose Torres and Antonietta Gioirolano forwarded a shop collection of \$160 to the bereaved Brill family.

Guatemala Attacks Sugar Black Market, Hoarders

In Guatemala the government is importing 7,000,000 pounds of sugar from Cuba in order to break up the black market and to stabilize the price of sugar at 5 cents a pound retail. As a further measure the government is threatening severe penalties for hoarders and illegal exporters of sugar.

Maida Springer's account of her visit to England will be continued in the next issue.

Gen. Mark Clark Drops in To Return Antonini Call



Gen. Mark Clark and First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini read the resolution of the Italian-American Labor Council selecting the Fifth Army Commander as recipient of the Council's annual Four Freedoms award this year.

Returning the visit of First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini last summer to the Fifth Army front in Italy, Gen. Mark W. Clark, Allied commander in that area, came to the offices of the Italian-American Labor Council and of Local 89, Italian Dressmakers, on the morning of June 8 where he received an ovation from the workers and was hailed by Antonini as the liberator of Italy.

Before an audience of 200 invited guests at Local 89 headquarters, Manager Antonini, who is also president of the Italian-American Labor Council, announced that Gen. Clark has been chosen as the recipient of the Council's Four Freedoms Award for 1945. The award was established when the United States entered the war and was given to Attorney General Francis Biddle in 1943 and to the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1944.

In a brief address, Gen. Clark stated that he would be honored to receive the award, which is to be presented on Columbus Day, and that he hoped he would be permitted to accept it in person. Meanwhile, added the general, many unfinished tasks remain in Italy. He disclosed that he expected to return there within a week and referred unofficially to plans that call for him to play a part in the Allied occupation of Austria.

Gen. Clark acknowledged the contribution made by the Italian people to the liberation from the Nazis and praised the work of the Partisan forces who, in the face of serious handicaps, were nevertheless able to muster considerable power for the great final assault launched by the Fifth Army on April 8.

Partisans Praised

At all times during the Italian campaign, Gen. Clark revealed, thousands of Partisans, aided by civilians, operated in the mountains in cooperation with Allied forces, which maintained contact with them by radio and plane. Those Partisans, the general said, "were well trained and well organized and I can assure you that they brought home against the Germans. They liberated 200 cities in Northern Italy by themselves."

The dressmakers cheered him and again as Gen. Clark described the record of the 100,000 Italian regular soldiers in four divisions under his command. They all did a "good job" in combat, he stated.

Gen. Clark arrived with his aide, Capt. Robert Berenson, at Italian headquarters exactly at 10 o'clock while Antonini was engaged in signing letters addressed to Local 89 members in the armed forces to whom vacation checks are being sent. After examining some of these checks and the letters, the general laughingly inquired about conditions for membership in the dressmakers' union. At the same time he pointed out the meagre-burdensome value of such union services to those in uniform.

Four Freedoms Award

The full text of the resolution presented to Gen. Clark by Vice Pres. Antonini in behalf of the Italian-American Labor Council reads as follows:

"In appreciation and recognition of his magnificent leadership of the historic battles for human liberty and justice, the glorious struggle in the valleys and mountains of Italy which culminated in the full liberation of her people from the cruel yoke of nazism-fascism;

"Sympathetic understanding of the intense devotion of the Italian people to democracy and freedom and the great courage and discipline displayed in their long difficult fight against Fascist and Nazi tyranny;

"Inspiring the self-reliance and lifting the hopes of the heroic forces of Italian resistance by active encouragement and appropriate esteem of their vital contributions to our common victory over our common enemy, and thereby symbolizing and dramatizing to the entire world America's loyalty and service to the Four Freedoms and her determination to achieve a new relationship between the liberty-loving and peace-loving people of the United States and the people of Italy as an unshakable pillar of international security and a dynamic force for the progress and happiness of all mankind;

"The Italian-American Labor Council herewith resolves to present to Gen. Mark W. Clark the annual Four Freedoms Award. The presentation shall be made on Columbus Day, Oct. 12, 1945."

"LABOR SALUTES THE NIGHTLY 7th WAR LOAN"

Fully sponsored by the A. F. of L. C. I. O. and War Finance Committee for New York and CENTRAL PARK MALL
Sunday, June 10th - 3:00 to 5:00 P.M.

STARS OF
STAGE • SCREEN • RADIO
ADMISSION FREE

Local 22 Donors to Get Red Cross Certificates

All Local 22 members who have ever contributed blood to the Red Cross must have not registered with the union and agreed to do so immediately in order to qualify for the special treatment of certificates which will be issued by the local in conjunction with the Red Cross. These awards will be made at a meeting to be held on June 26. It is also announced that a valuable gift will be presented to those who have offered blood beyond a certain quota.

Blood donors should register at the Educational Office, Room 617, 218 West 48th St., listing properly their phone, occupations with them.

ONE BERKOWITZ SON LOST IN TWO FLIGHT, OTHER SERVES NAVY

A father and a mother came in the other morning to see if those visits that have become so frequent these war days — to tell the bitter story of a son lost in the angry waters of the Pacific as his bomber was returning from a target mission in Japan.

The father and mother, Louis and Anna Berkowitz, are both Local 22 members employed in the Friedman-Buchholz shop, 160 West 14th St., New York City. As Rose Pototia, who works in the same plant and who accompanied them on this visit, remarked, "They are good union people." Both in their middle forties, little folks with the trace of tall and angular will large on their faces, they spoke with restrained calmness of their two sons, Martin and Milton, 20 and 19, the first a radio operator who died in the bomber crash, and the other now in training at the naval aviation school at Sampson, N. Y. Both kids were just out of high school when they entered the service.

Martin Berkowitz

This is how Lieut. Col. Robert K. Morgan of the Air Corps described the manner in which young Martin Berkowitz met his untimely and heroic death. In a letter to Mr. and Mrs. Berkowitz, Col. Morgan wrote:

"Your son was one of the best radio operators that I have ever known and he had under no command. He was always superior in his effort and in following his orders. He was a very brave man, a place in our hearts and within the combat functions of this organization will not be replaced. He was one of the best-trained men that I have ever known. I had been an honor for me to have flown with him. God has sent to take him from us, and we mortals are the losers to his gain."

When I first saw you get for anything that you would like to know, I will do my best to help you. I am glad to hear that I can help if God's will and I return to the States, I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you again.

On Wednesday, June 13, the Friedman-Buchholz workers gathered at a memorial service in Fraternal Hall, 110 West 48th St., to honor the memory of the lost son. There were no eloquent speeches at the meeting, no wreaths of mourning, but every word spoken rang like the sounding of taps across 8,000 miles of ocean space toward the cemetery on Iwo Jima, where young Berkowitz lies buried side by side with many other thousands of young Americans, who died that their country might live.



Vacations Won

It is a genuine satisfaction to be able to announce that a vacation plan has been fulfilled. Over 7,000 workers in the Coast Division will now receive vacations with pay as a substitute for the benefits of the Retirement Fund that has been in operation for the last two years. This arrangement was worked out through the cooperation of Vice Pres. Israel Fintzer, general manager of the Coast Joint Board, and Pres. David Donohue, who found it understandable that the majority of our members should prefer vacations.

The decision to institute the vacation plan in our locals was based chiefly on the fact that most of the members are too young to be retirement-minded and that they have not been employed in the industry for more than a relatively short time. It was for these main reasons that the leaders of the union, despite the procedural difficulties involved in the matter, saw the justice of our members' claim for vacation benefits.

Payments will begin in the near future, at the following rates: Operators, pressmen and cutters, \$10; finishers, \$8; floor help, \$10. It is estimated that only those in good standing will be eligible for those payments, which means that they must have been employed in the shop for a sufficient length of time and must be fully paid up in dues.

Although it was originally hoped that vacation checks could be distributed around July 1, the book-keeping difficulties are so complicated that there may be some delay in the distribution. Accordingly, our members are urged to exercise patience in case their checks do not come through promptly. We are already making a registration of all personnel by their respective crafts in order to determine the amounts each worker is entitled to and the various accounting problems are likewise being studied. Our members can rest assured that the union is taking care of their interests as efficiently and as rapidly as possible under the circumstances.

Prices Protected

There has been a slowing down in some parts of our territory recently. This is due to two reasons, of which one at least is not unexpected. The first is the order issued by the War Production Board, which has caused some confusion in the industry by its provision for discontinuing against the smaller shops in connection with the equitable distribution of available fabrics. Efforts are being made to bring union and others to straighten out this problem.

The second reason is that a number of employers, as usual, are trying to take advantage of the situation by cutting down on the prices specified in the current settlements. The union has already stopped several shops on account of this practice, and is ready to take drastic action to prevent it from going any further.

All of our members are urged to be on their guard against such employers. No real unionist will be tempted to join in any deal which reduces the level of workers' earnings and lowers the standard of living that we are constantly fighting to maintain. We ask our members to cooperate strongly with the union by reporting to their business agents any proposition of this nature made by an employer. Prompt steps will be taken to teach those employers the importance of living up to their union agreements in full.

Buy bonds till it hurts—the enemy.

First of Its Kind in Union City



Thomas Palmer, chairman of Local 148, Union City, N. J., hands the local's first sick benefit payment to Lucy Seltis as Jean Mangano, Dolly Lodebole and Julia Espoulo look on.

Two Berkshire Pacts Bring Health Fund; Minimums Up

With the aid of the U. S. Conciliation Service, extended contract negotiations with the Berkshire Mfg. Co. of Norwalk and Stamford, Conn., have been completed and agreements covering about 100 workers in the firm's two plants have been forwarded to the War Labor Board for approval of wage adjustments.

It is reported by Sam Janis, ILGWU manager in that area.

The chief source of delay in the negotiations, it is pointed out, was the difficulty in reaching agreement on the union's request for higher minimum rates and the establishment of health funds.

The Berkshire firm transferred its civilian production operations from its Stamford plant to Norwalk early this year. In the contract renewed for the 25 workers in this unit health benefits have been added to the vacation benefits carried over from the expired contract. Higher minimums have also been provided.

About 75 workers are employed at the Stamford plant where the firm is producing military goods, chiefly army tents. The new contract for these workers also provides health and vacation benefits, establishes minimum rates as well as regular rates for overtime, and sets regular rates for overtime.

35-Hr. Week at Same Pay For 7th Ave. Sportswear

Among the highlights in the renewed agreement with the Seventh Ave. Sportswear shop, Elizabeth, N. J., is terms calling for the lowering of the work-week from 40 to 35 hours without a reduction in pay; the establishment of a health and vacation fund and the payment of time and one-half rates for overtime.

The pact with this firm, which manufactures blouses and children's wear, has been sent to the War Labor Board for approval.

It Is Better to Give—to the Red Cross



Officers of Locals 145 and 158, Passaic, N. J., hand over a check for \$1,450, part of the ILGWU 1945 War Relief Fund, to Red Cross representatives. Left to right: Sam Calandro, Local 158 chairman, Frank Daidone, business agent, Vice Pres. Salvatore Niffo, manager of Local 145, F. H. Van Riper, Michael Del Greco, Mrs. Edward P. Ryan, John F. Wood, Bernard J. Barneman and John P. Vogler of the American Red Cross, and Salvatore Sergi, manager of Local 158.

LITTLE INTERNATIONAL

HARRY WANDER, MANAGER, EASTERN OUT-OF-TOWN DEPT.

5 Plants Unionized By EOT in N. J., L. I.

Organization of five new shops employing over 100 workers in New Jersey and Long Island is announced by Vice Pres. Harry Wander, director of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department.

Four of the new shops are located on Long Island, it is reported by Organizer Jack Grossman, and all have joined the Greater Bourse Association, thereby accepting standard union conditions for their workers. These shops are as follows:

The Corona Blouse and Sportswear Co., Corona, employing 23 workers.

The Jamaica Skirt and Sportswear Co., Jamaica, employing 20 workers.

The Planetrie Manufacturing Co. No. 3 plant, Flushing, employing 23 workers.

The Green Garment Co., Patchogue, employing 21 workers.

The fifth newcomer is the Gay Garment Co. Newark, N. J., manufacturing children's wear, which has likewise joined the union association. Its employees will become members of Local 230, according to Manager Sallie Reich.

HEALTH FUND ASKED AT BELLMORE SHOPS

Negotiations with the Bellmore Dress shop for a new agreement covering close to 300 workers in the firm's three New Jersey plants are now in progress. It is announced by the EOT office.

The three shops, which produce house dresses, are the Rose Sportswear, Plainfield; the Vivian Sportswear, Carteret; and the New Brunswick Sportswear, New Brunswick.

With Vice Pres. Harry Wander in charge of negotiations, the chief improvement being sought for the Bellmore employees is the addition of health benefits to the vacation benefits they now enjoy.

BUY AN EXTRA BOND TODAY

Mrs. Engo's Friends Lead Her Hero Son

Mrs. Josephine Engo, superintendent of the Betteen Drive Co., and member of Local 144, Newark, N. J., is proud of her son, Sgt. Donald Engo, who is at the St. Albans Military Hospital in Long Island, where he is being treated for wounds received while fighting with the Marines on Iwo Jima.

Young Engo, who enlisted when he was 17, landed with the Fourth Division of the Marine Corps on the southern beach of Iwo Feb. 19. In the ensuing battle he operated a bazooka with such deadly effect that he was cited for heroic action. Going to the aid of one of his fallen comrades, Engo was hit in the arm.

His co-workers have heartily consoled Mrs. Engo on his gallant conduct and safe return.

Outpour of \$250,000 in Vacations To Reach 32,000 by End of Month

With the distribution of vacation checks to ILGWU members working in EOT shops going on since early in June, it is expected that the task will be completed by the end of the month, according to Vice Pres. Harry Wander.

The entire membership of the department is receiving vacation payments and preliminary estimates indicate that approximately \$250,000 will be distributed. The

22,000 checks that have been handed out or are still being prepared will include workers in cloak shops and those employed by firms in contractual relations with the New York Dress Joint Board. This is the first year such workers are covered in the vacation benefits.

Another feature of the distribution is the fact that all members serving in the armed forces will receive vacation checks.

Wounded Get Gifts By Locals 166, 220

"Please accept our most sincere thanks for your very nice and unexpected gift to the patients at this hospital," writes Robert Rogers, manager of the reformer's hospital in Lyons, N. J., to the members of Locals 166 and 220, Newark.

The letter is only the latest of numerous expressions of appreciation from the hospital's management and government officials for the many noteworthy events sponsored during the past month by the social committee of the reformers.

The committee's program has emphasized aid and gifts to hospitalized veterans and included the sending of many gifts to men serving overseas with the armed forces.

On May 3, the committee converted union headquarters into a regular community. With great enthusiasm the members played in, wrapped huge stacks of doughnuts and packed them into boxes along with candy and cigarettes. These parcels were sent off to the Lyons hospital where they were distributed by Red Cross workers.

UNION ACTS TO END NASSAU PACT BLOCK

A determined effort to bring extended negotiations with the Nassau Brasserie Co., Inwood, L. I., to a speedy conclusion is being made by the Eastern Out-of-Town Department. It is announced by Assistant Manager Israel Horowitz.

The pact covering the 100 workers employed by the Nassau firm expired last December. Negotiations conducted since that time have centered around the union's requests for the establishment of a health fund, the reduction of the work-week from 40 to 37½ hours, the granting of a general increase and the raising of minimums.

A definite decision on these demands is expected in the near future inasmuch as the EOT has called upon the U. S. Conciliation Service to aid in settling the protracted dispute.

LaTerra Workers Obtain Health, Vacation Rights

The agreement with the LaTerra Garment Co. Red Bank, N. J., has been renewed. The establishment of a health fund and vacation benefits was the major gain reported by the EOT Department in the new terms.

WASHINGTON

By WIRA ALLEN
Special to "Justice"

SAN FRANCISCO—In a few days, with pomp and ceremony, President Truman will bring the World Security Conference to a close here. But that will not be the end of it. What happens next is that the scene and the show will be shifted to Washington, D. C., where the most exclusive gentlemen's club in the world holds forth—and that is the United States Senate. And watch the fireworks begin to pop there!

It is no great prophecy to predict that all of us, sitting at the round table here for the past eight weeks, have seen the signs of the gathering storm. We have seen innumerable people come here expecting to make their voices and viewpoints heard. The fact that it was announced officially in advance that the Conference here would be restricted to the personal job of writing a set of rules and by-laws for the world organization, that the Conference would not go into any other matter, was pretty universally ignored by everybody.

Literally hundreds of press conferences and similar holdovers were held here over subjects which never stood a chance of being considered by the Conference—many of them subjects which have, and deserve, universal sympathy and support, such as the ouster of Franco from Spain, Korean independence, the freeing of the Baltic states, the many colonial questions connected with British and French rule in the Middle East, Asia, Africa and the East Indies.

The amount of attention received by the people who ignored the solely juridical job before the Conference brought home the fact that the common man throughout the world expected more from the proceedings than merely a juridical job. The common man of the world expects more clear, was really concerned with only one thing—the prevention of the Third World War. And the common man of the world had the common sense to understand that all the fine juridical provisions and beautifully written charters in the world cannot prevent wars and insure peace unless aggression is really curbed everywhere, and unless the grievances and injustices of the world are settled on terms of mutual satisfaction and agreement by all the parties involved.

If some of us still lack faith that the San Francisco Conference can prevent the Third World War, it is precisely because we have seen in recent weeks that aggression is not and— even after the new charter—still cannot be curbed when a willful large nation takes it into its head to become an aggressor, and because there is still lacking a settlement of the grievances and injustices of the world on terms of mutually satisfactory agreement to all sides.

There are millions of Americans of Polish, Italian, Lithuanian, Latvian, Estonian, Yugoslav, Austrian, Czechoslovak and other extractions who have watched the San Francisco Conference with feelings of unsatisfied grievance. Aside from the many press conferences in which they aired their sense of injustice to the American people, there was no way in which they were able to impress their views on the Conference itself.

When this finally dawned on them, hundreds of them departed, muttering that there was still a United States Senate. It is, of course, obvious that the charter of the new world organization must be approved by the Senate before the United States can officially take part in it.

What could not be said on the floor of the plenary sessions at the beautiful San Francisco Opera House, which, incidentally, stands

We're Going to The Dogs

"The hot dog shortage is getting very serious."—NEWS ITEM

By MIRIAM TANK

When man does not bite his dog, it's news to write upon the world-wide ticker and drive us all to like it!

For if the hot dog goes the way of stolen base, rubber tires and nylon, oh, what can we rely on?

Will lack of shelling franks shake confidence in our banks, undermine the Constitution and every institution?

Missing from the mustard list "franks" from the canteen, will Coney still be Coney, or rather pale and phony?

Must the hot dog disappear like the nickel glass of beer? If nothing can replace it, how will America face it?



as a lively memorial to this city's dead heroes in the First World War, it certain to be and on the floor of the United States Senate.

If the Hiram Johnsons and Henry Cabot Lodge had thought they had something to talk about in the Senate when the League of Nations came up a generation ago—wait until some of the vocal gentlemen in the Senate get lumbered up when the San Francisco Charter reaches the floor for debate.

There has been some criticism of Secretary Beettinius for his handling of the United States' position at San Francisco. Many of the complaints take the form of charges that Beettinius permitted Mellore and the Soviet delegation to strong-arm their way through the Conference, to adopt intransigent attitudes on many questions here and that Beettinius "let them get away with it" when a little "toughness" on his part might have made the Russians a little more amenable to reason and compromise.

I'm not at all sure that such criticism is justified. I am as dissatisfied as most of the correspondents here with the Russian violation of the Yalta pledges on Poland and Yugoslavia, the arrest of the 16 Polish leaders of the patriotic underground of that nation, the unilateral violation of the Yalta pledges by the Russians in the case of Austria, the arrangement of the Russians on the veto question.

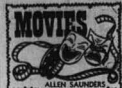
But I also feel that the motives

of Secretary Beettinius are beyond question. After all, the policy followed by Beettinius here was laid down by President Roosevelt—and the Roosevelt theory was that the only way to insure prevention of the Third World War was by bringing Russia into a world security organization as a full partner. And in order to bring Russia in on such a project and on such terms, Roosevelt and Beettinius—and now Truman—were prepared to go a long way and to endure a large amount of Soviet unreasonableness.

This theory always was too reminiscent of poor Neville Chamberlain's sacrifices for "peace in our time" to leave one completely comfortable.

It may be well that the effort was made at the San Francisco Conference because this is not the last of the great international conferences which are on the calendar for the near future. It should be remembered that the greatest and most important of these will be the actual Peace Conference itself—and that is still to come.

When now and that time Marshal Stalin still has time to make up his mind whether he really wants international collaboration for a durable peace, said President Truman still has time to decide whether compromise with Stalin must perpetually be a one-way street.



"THRILL OF A ROMANCE" (at the Capitol, New York) is a demonstration in Technicolor of what happens when Hollywood producers decide they'll spend money on anything, so long as it has Van Johnson to lure the females and Esther Williams to please the males. This particular epic, also boasts of a leading melodrama to help get in what is known as the "carriage trade" and Tommy Dorsey and his orchestra for the lobby-sock crowd. The story deals with a girl who marries a young businessman only to have her busy hubby rush off to Washington on their marriage day to handle some urgent war-time negotiations. The story behind, nursing her wounded feelings, she decides to devote herself to a handsome young soldier who has just returned from the wars. From this point on you can guess the rest. It



diffuses to say that the soldier wins out in the end.

Reiter Williams is the heroine, revealing her technique in a swim scene, while Van Johnson, looking like an advertisement for toothpaste, plays the Air Corps hero.

"PILLOW TO POST" (at the Strand, New York) takes Ida Lupino out of those hard-boiled or maslin characterizations that have been her lot for some time and gives her an opportunity to indulge again in some moments as a coquette. And it's good to see the lovely Mrs. Lupino proving once more that she can act well without going in for eye-rolling, shoulder-heaving and harried howls in a lower register.

In this film she poses as a married woman to get a room for a night while she endeavors to snare a male into giving her an order for fatherly oil supply company. So she persuades a willing young lieutenant to pose as her hubby and then the complications begin. You just might lose your head in this one.

"THAT'S THE SPIRIT" (at the Criterion, New York) is in the mood of Thorne Smith even though the script is credited to others. It tells of a vaudeville actor who weds the daughter of the local magnate whose perennial nature rebels at the thought that his flesh-and-blood could stoop to marrying a mousetrap. So when the actor is presumed to have left his wife for another maiden—just as she is about to become a mother—he pops steps in to rule with the proverbial iron hand. But the actor's daughter develops a love for the stage and then the complications begin. You just might lose your head in this one.

The somewhat round Jack Oakie plays the shade with the purkish sense of humor and stern sense of justice. Peggy Ryan is supposed to be hot stuff among the jitterbugs, but she needs a lot of acting lessons.

With the switch from that section of it charged apparel is heading into period. Not more just less of fabrics and garments in the dale prospect confirming them and the distributors who them.

No pressing has become the term of keeping the home range piled with clothing. That is, committees, on both the legislative and Congressional level, preparing inquiries and studies the causes of the jam-up. After several months, with numerous orders and times were issued for the purpose of increasing the production of wool and medium-price apparel, consensus seems to be that steps have failed to achieve full purpose. It is very likely the entire complicated machinery which now exists for the mill to the store racks will be investigated in coming weeks and be overhauled.

It continues to remain the use to lay the chief blame for shortages at the door of the procurement agencies. Then, denying that such demands entitle the government to special supplies, J. A. Krug, chairman of the War Production Board, at the end of May that will requirements for cotton, wool and record high in the third of 1945. While the Navy has been equipped for four years the Army now faces the problem of matching the Navy in the Far East and in the strong possibility of its fighting men season's thousands of miles of frontiers to every imaginable kind of other and climatic condition.

Nevertheless, it is clear Krug's report that the present crisis are not only "demand" difficulties. They are primarily "supply" difficulties.

Textile supplies, according to Krug, have steadily declined in the past two years. This year the trade is a level 20 per cent below record, high of 1942. Yet, he states, the textile industry has sufficient capacity to increase production 25 per cent above the present level.

Then why isn't it increased? he are told, there is a poorer shortage at the mills. In March, 1945, the textile industry employed 1,161,000 workers, a reduction of about 200,000 from 1943. About 130,000 additional workers are needed in most textile production groups.

But with these goals set, recent higher than last year, the supply of certain needed textiles for instance, may be even after they are cut to the for civilian use, they may be adequate to meet the needs of the armed forces. It is still not clear where the additional workers be brought into the mills.

It is difficult to escape the conclusion that, as with most of their schemes, the public is being intimidated by interests who high profits first. Mr. Krug says that there exists no overall age of fibers. But the full capacity production of the mills is one of republishing "ship operations."

The mills have had many their workers to the business war-work centers. Mr. Krug says the 5-cent-an-hour rule allowed by the War Labor Board for third-shift work

BOOK FRONT

MIRIAM SPECHAMER

THE YOGI AND THE COMMIS-

SAR. By Arthur Koestler. The

Newcomen Company. \$2.50.

Most men are sustained by myths. Koestler belongs to that previous handful who are driven to search for a faith that is not a lie, a keystone, he recounts in this volume collected in this volume the intellectual journey of a twentieth-century Catholic in search of a non-existent Holy Grail.

With him, profundity is no pose; it is a compulsion. He belongs to the great line of thinkers who in all ages dedicate themselves to the search for a faith that will justify living and distinguish it from mere existence. But the salvation he seeks is only partially won in an age in which scientific analysis and political cynicism have conspired to wreck the beliefs of an earlier day.



and the desire to survive has put an end to independent thinking. Koestler is not selling false hopes in cheap bottles. The path he travels is a lonely one, dark and full of terrors, and the residual hope that remains after he has discarded the fallacious and phony doctrine of our own day burns dimly. It will drive many a reader back to the crowded marketplace where it is easy to mingle with those who are happy in the worship of the deceptions he has demolished.

Koestler ranges through literature, science, political doctrine and personal reflection in these essays. He makes much use of reasoning by analogy. The Yogi and the Commissar are themselves like the fallacious and phony doctrine of our own day burns dimly. It will drive many a reader back to the crowded marketplace where it is easy to mingle with those who are happy in the worship of the deceptions he has demolished.

The Yogi and the Commissar mark the opposite ends of the spectrum of social behavior, the Yogi occupying the ultra-violet end with his belief in Change from Within and his preoccupation with Means. At the infra-red end stands the Commissar, exponent of Change from Without, utterly scornful of Means.

Under Koestler's astrophysics the shams wither away. Literary fashions and enthusiasms reveal only dishonesty. The finest type of "hero" of our age is reduced to a 22-year-old English pilot whose body is crucified while he searches for but never finds his cross. The intelligentsia suffer from spiritual, physical, intellectual, betrayal and confusion.

The bulk of the volume is devoted to an examination of Soviet myth and reality which leads to the conclusion that while Russia is most progressive in its economy, it is most regressive in every other respect. The disdain for spiritual values, fostered by the blind belief in economic determinism has regenerated evils that have irradiated Europe, Asia, and Africa. Its and decriability remain to be tested under other circumstances.

What then remains? All Koestler can suggest is a drawing together of the fraternity of pessimists within their cultural oases toward the day when both the Yogi and the Commissar, have completed

Death on Field

By MAX PRESS

It was not only at his wound he
He choked
When he felt, raging at his mangled
Heast
He clawed for lost music, destroyed
delight
And the pale stars that glimmered
in the West.

When the lines fall back and men
are alone,
Terribly they know, while dying in
the mud,
That they heavy and radiance of
youth

It what pours forth upon the rush
of blood.

So it was not only the pouring
wound
He clawed at madly in the falling
night
But the rush of all loved and
beautiful things—
Faint flowing, lost forever in the
night.

their work of destruction, and the
lack of salvaging the dignity of
man can begin again.

CITY DEVELOPMENT. By Lewis
Mumford. Harcourt, Brace and
Company. \$2.

Mr. Mumford's concern with city
planning and housing goes beyond
a consideration of mere cities and
stones. For more than two decades
he has been warning us that our
homes, both individually and en
masse, constitute a grave threat to
the survival of those spiritual values
we hold dear.

His warnings, delivered in ringing
terms, carry the full weight of a
specialist and the philosopher.
We are doomed to a life of the
pursuit of cheap material ends that
will destroy all cultural values if
corrective measures, both over-
all and planned now. Mr. Mumford
does not recommend the romantic
solution of decentralization or a
movement back to the land. He
realizes only too well the advantages
of urbanism and argues for the
construction of homes in
planned, civic centers that would
avoid the stultifying effects of
standardization while embodying
the benefits of scientific advances.

He hedges but strongly against the
tyranny of the landlord, the
unscrupulousness of the speculator
and the wastefulness of the jerry-
builder. When their stranglehold
on the creation of dwellings is
broken, we shall at last be able
to build a city of man fit for gods.



The American Council on Education has had the wisdom
to see—and the courage to say—that compulsory military training
in time of peace, is an acknowledgment that the attempts we
are supposed to be making to outlaw war are not serious in their
purpose. To us, no other interpretation is possible.

If we are sincerely in-
tention to make future wars
impossible and if we and other
nations are willing to make the necessary
sacrifices of national pride,
then any army is superfluous. If,
in peacetime, we arm our nation
to the teeth, train our young men
superior for war, then, regardless
of our intentions, we are doing
nothing to make future wars
impossible and if we and other
nations are willing to make the necessary
sacrifices of national pride,
then any army is superfluous. If,
in peacetime, we arm our nation
to the teeth, train our young men
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impossible and if we and other
nations are willing to make the necessary
sacrifices of national pride,
then any army is superfluous.



of what our previous may be,
we are undeniably preparing for war.

We mothers have not yet been
consulted about this legislation. It
is an even bet that we never shall
be. The army men—professional
soldiers with no real function in
peacetime—have not got the habit
of seeing what the mothers of the
nation may think. Their lives, spent
in isolation from the normal pur-
suits of normal men, do not tend
to make them receptive to civilian
or peaceful notions. The sur-
cously "patriotic" legislators who are
supporting them, most vociferously
are using the present disordered
state of international relations as a
mold into which to pour public op-
inion. Like their predecessors through-
out the past hundred years, they
are trying to turn America into a
fighting, warring nation, conscious
of its brute strength.

Frankly, we can see logic in that
viewpoint—if once their premise be
granted. They believe not only that
war between nations are inevitable
but that the ultimate purpose of a
nation is the waging of war. Human
beings, they reason, are differ-
entiated from each other mainly by
their divisions not into ethnic or

national groups, but into political
units—states. The economic and
business processes which go on with-
in these states are mere functions,
internal mechanisms, of these bod-
ies politic and can serve no real
good except to the degree that they
elevate the nation of which one is
a member above the power level of
all others.

Less clear thinkers have dubbed
this fascism. If so, fascism has ex-
isted in the minds of nations first
since the beginning. It is obvious that
this viewpoint is the simple essence
of militarism, that in every nation
where a peacetime army or navy
any real aim exists, then consen-
sually or unconsciously the philo-
sophy of that people is already
formed by it or receptive to ideas
such as that.

In such an atmosphere, it is quite
futile to think in terms of a world
organization for the preservation of
peace. Perhaps it is futile in any
case. But at least we can hope
that, out of that permanent peace
and yet to prepare our children for
war, they may yet bring war
about. Proponents of peacetime
education deny this and claim that
had America been fully armed at
all times in the past it would never
have been involved in any of the
wars into which it has been drawn.
If it should be pointed out that pre-
sently, they answer that reasoning
has been pursued in the days of
Frederick the Great, with results too
well-known to need pointing out, that
Prussia's purpose was warlike while
in, arming, will be peaceful.

Let us concede this, especially
since some few conscientiousness are
sincere in that opinion. What then?
Was not Frederick the Great equally
concerned about the future peace
and safety of his people and did
not he, like all succeeding German
wardens down to Hitler, really be-
lieve that he was going to win per-
manent peace, that power
of his army? The ultimate purpose
—peace through war, the "Pax Ro-
mana"—is the same in both Roma-

But there are some practical as-
pects of the matter. If America
maintains a huge standing army and
tries to force it to stay upon the
ground through the complicity of
using it—and there can surely be
no other way in which the political
might of a standing army can be
expressed—then, even the most
friendly, will be driven to
follow suit. If it is true that the
interests of nations, even of allies,
are so divergent that important
bodies that the threat of super-
arm might is a necessary political
weapon. Then all major states will
be tempted—forced—to arm
themselves at least as powerfully as
we do.

We shall be living in a world of
armed neutrality, a world of
war, in which the first danger
act of some international trigger
will set the whole vast machine of
war grinding to ruin. The great
corpses. Ultimately armed, the
major nations of the world will exist
in a state of permanent hyper-
tension, terrified by the slight edge
which one war machine may mo-
mentarily have over another will
be cracked into action. And if we
think for a moment that America
is strong enough—or can ever be-
come strong enough—to dictate to
the rest of the world precisely
how it shall conduct itself, the
political immaturity alone forbids
our handling such unstable weapon.

strong indictment for workers to
return to the mills. But many people
think that the nickel is insuffi-
cient and that straight rates are
far too low.

In spite of this, Mr. Krug is con-
vinced to veto the bill because he
thinks that so far has characterized the
government's attitude toward textile
wage policy by adding that "some
of the mills are reluctant to assume
the additional labor cost." One
wonders what has become of all the
arguments that were to be ad-
vanced in behalf of overtime opera-
tion which were held to be a source
of greater profit rates through the
exploitation of fixed and constant
overhead charges during second and
third shifts.

If previous tactics are again pur-
sued in this crisis, it is a certainty
that there will be serious changes
in their minds by the government's
coming through with "incentive"
pay, a euphemistic name for
union "bonus work," which
means for management, described
typical military's attitude as fol-
lows in the June 3 issue:

"Some millmen disparage the



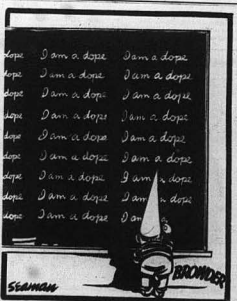
age increase quite aside from
their feeling that it should be
paid, nickel for nickel, by a
"bonus" system. Workers unaccu-
stomed to high earnings, they com-
plained, will just work less care-
ful on the front porch and rock-
ers with new and after the war,
with and heavy military orders to
carry the overhead, the mills are
no longer interested in many low-
er construction. If civilians must
have these goods, they say, OPA
must make their production suffi-
ciently profitable."

How low will OPA remain silent?
It knows the facts. Why doesn't it
inform the public concerning the
mill profits that have been made so
that the meaning of "sufficiently
profitable" becomes clear?

Buyers who came to New York
last week to record numbers heard
that makers of quality goods
were finding it easier to get
materials with fabrics than those
operating in the medium and lower
ranges. This only substantiates
critic opinions that M-388 had
been the strong end of opera-

tion. Mr. Krug himself has stated
that the order could get only
partial relief, and that the most
serious solution could come only
from the field of textile production.

Heading into their fall seasons,
makers in the shops may expect to
hit the real pinch this time. There
have been cries of "scab" before,
but they have always come from
the industry itself. This time the
cry is being joined by agency
hopping up at their Washington
earnings can be taken as a pretty
fair indication that this time it is
a pretty serious.



THE WEST

MEYER FULSTON, Southwest Regional Director

WLB Okays Gains at Rice-Srix and Co-Ed

Many of the union's requests for wage improvements and other benefits in shops of the Southwestern region are still in the hands of government agencies whose approval must be granted before such adjustments can be made effective.

Annual field vacations for workers in the St. James, Mo., plant of the Rice-Srix Dry Goods Co. were ratified by the War Labor Board on May 28. The firm has been notified that the union is prepared to start negotiations for the renewal of the part covering its plant in Waterloo. Wage increases and paid vacations, as provided in the agreement, with Co-Ed Procks, for the workers in the firm's plant at Peru, Mo., were approved by the WLB on May 28. However, the union is appealing against that part of the directive dealing with job classifications.

The Southwestern Department is also appealing the rulings of the WLB which rejected the increases sought for Minneapolis clockmakers and for the cutters of the Gerson and Kaplan shops, Houston, Tex. Hearings on the wage appeal in behalf of the workers of the St. Louis Curtain Co. were scheduled for June 7 with M. J. Levin, attorney, and Frank Butler, manager of the St. Louis Curtain Dress Joint Board, presenting the union's case.

St. Louis Tackling Collinsville's Local In 'Quiz Kid' Clash

St. Louis locals are conducting preliminary contests to determine which one is to have the honor of representing the city on the radio in the "Quiz Kid" question-and-answer clash over Station KMOX on June 24. Known as the "Quiz of Two Cities," this program will pit the winning St. Louis team against an industrial aggregation representative Local 330, Collinsville, Ill. Four members will be on each side.

In the elimination tests now going on in the St. Louis area, two applicants have already qualified for the final. Local 104 found Elmer Weaver, its president, coming out on top, with E. Lloyd, member of the educational committee, as runner-up. In Local 182, Florence Leiter was winner, noting out Gertrude Saunders who came up second. As soon as the preliminary contests are over, the St. Louis finalists will be announced. It promises to be a real battle of wits when the ILGWU "quiz kids" face each other for the general championship of the area.

Treasury Expert Praises ILG Bretton Woods Book

"Labor's Stake in Bretton Woods," the recent pamphlet published by Dr. Brundage Mitchell and Dr. Francis Hauser of the ILGWU Research Department, is called "one of the most understandable discussions of the Bretton Woods proposals" by Dr. E. M. Bernstein, a member of the Treasury Department staff. Dr. Bernstein is an associate of Dr. Harry White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who played a leading role in drawing up the program at the Bretton Woods Conference.

It will be extremely effective in explaining the importance of this program to the people. I hope you make it available to hundreds of thousands of workers and to the general public," comments Dr. Bernstein in a recent letter to the ILGWU researchers.

Waste lots make ammunition. Save them for your country. Give them to your butcher and he will give you red points to return.

NLRB Hearing ILG On Winona Charges

With National Labor Relations Board hearings on complaints filed by the ILGWU against the Winona, Minnesota, Milling Co., scheduled to begin June 18, a substantial number of witnesses were expected to testify to unfair labor practices committed by the firm and to describe the ailments made by the employer to form a company union in the plant.

Parleys Bring Gains in Pacts

New agreements as well as wage increases are the subject of conferences being conducted in various sections of the Southwest.

Wage increases for workers in the Warrenton, Mo., plant of the Ritz and Walker Dry Goods Co. and for three-workers in the firm's plant at Marion, Ill., are being sought in talks that are scheduled to be continued. A one-year extension of the pacts at the company's plant in St. Louis and Vandalia, Mo., was voted on May 23 at special meeting of those workers in St. Louis. The second conference for the negotiation of an agreement to govern work and wage conditions at the Jucin McCarthy No. 3 Plant, Dallas, Tex., was held on June 4. Further discussions were scheduled at this conference.

The ILGWU has requested the Baker Manufacturing Co., Chamblee, Kans., to incorporate into the renewed agreement an increase in wages, higher minimums and the establishment of a health fund.

Operators, Firms Balk at St. Louis Engineer Study

Two separate meetings to discuss the subject of scientific management were held in St. Louis on May 24. The specific question before both meetings was whether or not to endorse the industrial survey undertaken by the ILGWU's Engineering Department at the suggestion of the St. Louis Joint Board.

At the meeting of Local 104, Dress Operators, a number of old-timers opposed the survey because they fear that the advancement of engineering methods in the dress industry leads to sectionalization and thus reduces earnings. A few blocks down the street, manufacturers were speaking up against the survey because they fear that the application of engineering methods would result not only in freeing general high earnings but would also boost them still higher.

By following paths leading in opposite directions, both groups reached the same goal. An operator has nothing to learn from an engineer,

said the old-timers. No intellectual is going to tell us how to make dresses, said the manufacturers. The operators oppose engineering methods because they will pull down rates; the manufacturers attack those methods because they will boost rates. The operators distrust modern machines because they are speedier; the manufacturers balk at introducing modern machines because they are costlier.

Thus, despite the lessons taught not so long ago by the economic aftermath of the First World War, both the operators and the manufacturers in St. Louis last month voted against the ILGWU Engineering Department industrial survey.

Ila M. Baker Dies Suddenly; K. C. Joint Board Secretary

Ila M. Baker, a pioneer of the ILGWU in Kansas City and financial secretary of the Joint Board there since 1937, died on May 27 after a prolonged illness. She was 48 years old. Her only child, a son, has been overseas with the Army for the last two years.

"Ila Baker had all the fine 'show-me' characteristics of a Missourian," stated Vice Pres. Meyer Perlstein in expressing his grief at her death and describing her as one who "never allowed temporary organizational setbacks to dim her enthusiasm for the union."

Perlstein's statement in tribute to the memory of Mrs. Baker says:

"She was one of the first to join our ranks in the early days back in 1934. She knew the meaning of picket lines and her perseverance was an inspiration to all."

"It was an examiner in a cloak shop and from the very first she made it her special mission to defend and promote the welfare of the finishers whenever wage scales or job classifications were taken up."

"An active member of Local 114, she was elected first to the executive board of her local. When she died at the age of 48 she had served her union well as a member of the Kansas City Joint Board and at different times as its president and financial secretary."

"It will be difficult for all who knew Ila to realize that her voice is to be heard no more in the union offices and that we have been deprived of her wise counsel and the benefit of her ripe experience."

"The ILGWU membership in Kansas City mourns her untimely passing. Her finest moment was the organization to whom material and spiritual growth she contributed so unselfishly and substantially."

Locals 413, 407 Install Newly Elected Officers

Ceremonies marking the installation of newly elected officers were held on May 23 at Local 413, Springfield, Mo. The meeting was addressed by Joseph Byrne, president of the Central Labor Union, and Oliver Harlan of the Southwestern District staff.

Local 407, Peoria, Kans., held installation ceremonies on June 4, with a number of prominent civic leaders delivering addresses to the membership.

Let's All Support 'THE MIGHTY 7TH' War Loan Drive BUY BONDS - BIG!

Southwest Shorts

The Educational Committee of Local 309, Whitehall, Ill., arranged a display of products made by the local's handcraft group which was exhibited by a department store in the town.

Sam White, manager of the Kansas City Joint Board, last week gave the last of a series of ten lectures before the Labor Problems Class of the University of Kansas City. The lectures were delivered at the invitation of Dr. Hayes Richardson, who is not only a member of the university's faculty but is also president of the Western Division of the I. W. O. of America.

The J. W. Pursey Garment Co. has started operations at its subsidiary plant in Hillsboro, Ill. The employees of this plant will become members of Local 114.

Lena LaBarra of Local 348 and chairlady of the Nardis Sportswear shop has been added to the regional executive committee of the Kansas City organizational drive in Dallas, Tex.

Local 394, Hillsboro, and Local 333, Collinsville, have voted to affiliate with the Illinois State Federation of Labor.

Gladya Wabner, who has returned from Winnipeg, Canada, is turned from Winnipeg, Canada, is turned in charge of social and educational work in San Antonio, Tex.

The graduation exercises of the Kansas City Industrial Management class in industrial psychology were held on June 4.

Lillian Edkins and Marie McKinney have been elected, respectively, local vice president, respectively, of Local 408, Litchfield, Ill. Betty Ulrich has been elected vice president of Local 231, Piquetteville, Mo.

The agreement with the Cohn Garment Co., Dallas, Tex., was renewed on May 21.

Florence Tassak has been elected president and Anna Lloyd vice president of Local 253, Edwardsville, Ill.

Josephine Broyles has been elected vice president of Local 398, Evanston, Ill.

Mary Fowler has been elected secretary of Local 328, Millstadt, Ill. Several union spokesmen represented at the No. 3 plant of the Nardis Sportswear Co., Dallas, Tex., attended a labor-management meeting on May 22 and heard talks by Vice Pres. Meyer Perlstein and Bernard Gold, president of the firm. Nat Jaffers, its production manager, also spoke.

Walter 289, Evanston, Ill., has voted to participate in the Labor Day parade to be sponsored by the Central Labor Union of that city in September.

Members of Local 218, Ponca City, Okla., contributed \$214 to the Red Cross in its recent drive.

A new ILGWU local, comprised of workers employed in the subsidiary plant of the Missouri Garment Co., Kansas City, will soon be established in Emporia, Kans.

At the special meeting of Local 302, Louisiana, Mo., held on May 8, Jean Kiekmeier, an active member of the local, offered a moving V-S Day prayer of thanksgiving.

Era Whitworth has been elected to the presidency of Local 194, Roodhouse, Ill.

Edith Patterson has been elected secretary-treasurer of Local 195, Warrenton, Mo. Edith Chisholm, vice president of the local, was elected to the shop committee.

An application for an NLRB election at the Sunshine Clothing plant in San Antonio, Tex., was filed last month.

The annual banquet of the St. Louis bowling team was held on May 26 at the Hotel Mark Twain in that city.

The Kansas City bowlers held their annual reunion on May 18 at their headquarters.

Pin-Up Pretties Excel in Downing Pins



These lady experts keep the union's Kansas City bowling team on their toes.

Vacation Pay Sped By Dept.

Director David Gingold has called on managers and business agents of all locals in the Cotton Garment Department to resource workers in the shops that the central office is doing its utmost to speed vacation money to local headquarters from which they are to be distributed to the members.

Gingold has issued a statement calling for patience while the department's staff completes the complex task of calculating vacation benefits for each of its 35,000 members in the various districts.

It is estimated that about 80 per cent of payrolls from which vacation benefits are being calculated represent work done under terms of Cotton Garment Department contracts. However, the remaining 20 per cent of payroll entries are for work done under contracts with Local 25 and Local 62 and the New York and Philadelphia Joint Boards.

Although the delays will be short, they are nevertheless considered unavoidable in the compilation of monies due on this 20 per cent of the department's product. There is, however, no doubt that the distribution will be completed before annual slack periods set in, stated Director Gingold.

Waste paper carries bombs and shells in the enemy. Give yours to the salvage collection.

Hazleton Raises Seen in 'Even Up' Payroll Studies

Studies of payrolls of shops in the Hazleton, Pa., district of the Cotton Garment Department are expected to result in wage increases for hundreds of workers in that area, reports District Manager Harry Schindler.

The War Labor Board is already considering their approval of wage increases for 425 workers in the district which were requested on the basis of such studies, said Schindler, who points out that an attempt is being made to "even up" earnings among shops making similar products in the region. The amounts of the increases being sought vary as earnings in these shops are found to be below prevailing rates.

Increases have been negotiated, with favorable action expected by the W.L.B. in the following shops: Barson and Bishop, in Lehigh and Weissport, has agreed to a 10 per cent increase for its 175 workers.

Lehigh Sportswear, Summit Hill, has agreed to a 5 per cent increase for its 100 workers.

Marmoz Sportswear, in Middleport and Breton, has agreed to a 1 1/2 per cent increase for its 130 workers.

All-American Sportswear, St. Clair, has accepted the change from week-work to piece-work that will mean higher earnings for the 50 workers in its employ.

Mother's Day in the Boston District



The offspring turned the tables on May 12 when they prepared and served refreshments to mothers who were the guests of the Boston District Educational Council at its annual Mother's Day celebration.

Fall River Fighters Get Vacation Checks But Hope to Finish Up Conquest of Japs



(Left to right): Fred Sims, Pvt. Norman Clifford, Pfc. Raymond Rego. Mrs. Elizabeth Rego, 178, Fall River, Mass., are shown receiving their vacation checks.

As Fred Sims, manager of the Fall River, Mass., district, distributed vacation checks to members of Local 178 last week, the first two who stepped forward were the uniforms of the armed forces. They were Pfc. Raymond Rego of the Marine Corps and Pvt. Norman Clifford of the Army.

The two fighting men, together with all other members of the local, were congratulated by William Rios, field supervisor of the Cotton Garment Department, upon the establishment of these benefits by the union. He declared that the vacations were a concrete symbol of the progress and security that the

union seeks to embody for all workers, both those on the firing lines and those on the home front, in the post-war era.

Pvt. Clifford fought his way across Europe with the Infantry of the First Seventh and Third Armies. He served with the hard-fighting 10th Division in France and has many grim recollections of the nerve-wracking hedge-to-hedge combats in Normandy and elsewhere as the Germans were steadily driven backward. "We was overseas for 14 months and was flown back to the United States after he had received shrapnel wounds as he was engaged in Germany with General Patton's forces."

Pfc. Rego, like Clifford, is eligible for discharge but is considering volunteering for further combat duty. He wears a Purple Heart and a Presidential citation awarded to him personally by the late Franklin D. Roosevelt at Pearl Harbor when Rego was hospitalized. When he leaped onto the beach at Iwo Jima, he had already suffered wounds in the Saipan fighting. Four hours after landing he was wounded again. Rego is now enjoying his first furlough in two years.

Rego was with the first Fourth Division, and says he would like to be with it when it drives the Japs out of China. He witnessed the death of Raymond Clapper, the famous newspaper and radio commentator, in the Marshall Islands; was hit in the right leg by shrapnel at Saipan, which he invaded by wading in water up to his waist and was machine gunned in the same leg at Iwo Jima. Only a few of his original company of 200 came back, he remarks.

The battle on Iwo was tough. Rego landed with the fourth wave. After walking into the machine-gun fire he was carried out, under fire, on a stretcher. One of the stretcher-bearers was riddled by bullets and fell dead on top of him, but another took his place and the evacuation of Rego went on.

They were still under severe fire when they got him aboard a ship but soon there five men were killed on their stretchers, strangled by Jap planes. They finally got him to the hospital at Saipan, then flew him to Pearl Harbor for an operation.

According to Rego, penicillin saved his leg. Like all wounded men, he is full of praise for the medics and the marines they have performed in this war.

Barker's 12 Years Feted by Local 24

Nathan H. Barker, manager of Local 24, Waterproof Garment Workers, Boston, Mass., was congratulated by representatives of labor and industry at a dinner given in his honor on May 26 at the Copple-Rose Hotel, Boston.

Congratulatory messages were received from ILGWU leaders in all markets of the nation. In addition, Cotton Garment Department officials, including Director David Gingold and North New England District Supervisor Jack Halpern, were present to join with employer representatives in honoring Barker's 12 years of service as Local 24 manager, a period in which Barker played a leading role in helping the Boston rainwear market reach its present commanding position in the industry.

COTTON GARMENT DEPARTMENT DAVID GINGOLD, Director

Higher Rate, Health Asked in Allentown

Higher minimums and other wage and benefit improvements are being sought for close to 1,000 ILGWU members in the Allentown, Pa., area, according to a report from District Manager Nicholas Kitzman.

Negotiations with the Blossom Products Co. of Allentown center around demands presented to the firm at a conference on May 26. The union's call for higher minimums, job realignments and the addition of health benefits to the vacation fund now in operation is being considered by the firm. With conferences already scheduled, a reply from the management is expected shortly.

Pacts Settled At McKettrick

All ten contracts with the McKettrick-Williams Co., including the master agreement and nine subsidiary agreements covering 800 workers in the firm's various plants, have been completed and unionization of the workers in the company's two newest plants in Whitehaven and Tunkhannock, Pa., is proceeding. It is announced by Director David Gingold.

Completion of negotiations for the Whitehaven contract was made possible by the withdrawal by District 50, of the United Mine Workers, of its petition to the National Labor Relations Board, asking that it be represented in an election to determine the bargaining agent for the Whitehaven workers.

In conferences between UMW and ILGWU representatives it was shown that the Whitehaven plant was one of a chain being operated by the McKettrick-Williams firm, that contracts were being negotiated for all McKettrick plants and that the Whitehaven garment workers rightfully belong under the jurisdiction of the ILGWU.

Martin-Jay People Hold Buffet Dance

Pressers of the Martin-Jay Co., Amsterdam, N. Y., donned serving jackets and functioned as waiters at the buffet dance and lunch held by members of Local 390 at Eagle's Hall on May 25.

The business part of the evening was devoted to a report by Elma McCumpha who attended the ceremonies opening the new Upstate New York and Vermont District office in Glens, N. Y., on May 12.

Mrs. Abraham Hyden, wife of the employer, cut the birthday cake presented to her by the workers of the Martin-Jay Co.

Guests included executives of the Martin-Jay Co. and Anthony Blais-

ing, upstate ILGWU representative. The arrangements committee included Mildred Crandall, Doris Paul, Katherine Lewinsohn and Elma McCumpha.

The establishment of paid vacations is being requested for workers in all the six Shuwall plants, but the specific two-week vacation demand in behalf of the 300 Peabody workers is based on the fact that they are employed in the firm's oldest shop, together with the fact that a majority of them have been on the firm's payroll for more than five years.

Kyer Pact Talks

A similar demand for a union-administered health and vacation fund has been made to the Kyer Co., Palmerton, Pa., which employs 100 workers. The present agreement is to expire in July and the union has called upon the firm to meet for the purpose of renewing the pact in the near future.

The union will also seek higher minimums and upward adjustments of rates for both time-workers and piece-workers.

Shuwall Vacations

Manager Kitzman also reports that in negotiations with the Peabody Shuwall Co., full control of which recently passed into the hands of the Schuerman interests, the union is seeking to write into the new contract a provision for a two-week vacation with pay for all workers employed five years or more in the firm's plant at Peabody.

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Launching the Attack Against TB



Members of the ILGWU in Harrisburg, Pa., shown undergoing chest X-rays as part of the health program jointly undertaken by Locals 108 and 312, the Harrisburg Health Bureau and the Harrisburg Dauphin County Medical Society. At left is a group of union members. In the group at right are Dr. Robert M. Hersh, city physician, and Mrs. Henry M. Taylor, of the Tuberculosis and Health Society.

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Time Out — For Sandwiches



Max Starr, ILGWU educational director, serves sandwiches to an outdoor class of union members during a noon-day interlude at the Hudson Shore Labor School.

Brigade Week-End Lecture
European Labor Rising
After Underground Era

"The political position of European labor has been strengthened by the tremendous ground resistance movements," declared Dr. Ignacy Aleksandrowicz to the ILGWU Women's Brigade Institute at Hudson Shore Labor School, West Park, N.Y., on May 26. The experience of the people under bloody dictatorships, he explained, had increased their longing for freedom and real democracy. Both industrial and political life, Dr. Aleksandrowicz spoke on the topic of the "Rehabilitation of Europe."

European labor does not forget that oppression and unemployment are sold for fascism, dictatorship and war, said the speaker, who pointed out that a new social order of economic democracy and social justice will prevent future wars. This view is held not only by workers but by a majority of people in the recently liberated countries of Europe, he pointed out, emphasizing that this means planning for full employment and higher levels of living, based on an expanded productivity and trade all over the world. In the opinion of Dr. Aleksandrowicz, the great changes in property relations made by the Germans, especially in East-Central Europe, and the mass slaughter of Jews in these regions have fostered the prospects of social reform.

People's Poland

The democratic forces in Poland are particularly clear in their aims, he said. He declared that the vast main social elements in Poland, the peasantry and the manual workers, in an alliance with white-collar workers, have formulated a common program for a people's Poland based upon equal rights for all without discrimination against any race, religion or nationality, and upon a democratically controlled economy. It was this program for which the underground movement fought and did not only in Poland but throughout Europe, he declared.

The talk by Dr. Aleksandrowicz stimulated many questions from the Brigade members. He drew upon his own experiences in Poland and former Russia and his personal knowledge of the 16 Polish representatives whom General Eisenhower's Red Army has provoked international comment. Dr. Aleksandrowicz was the editor of a monthly journal of political affairs in Cracow and is well known as a lecturer on foreign affairs. In the United States he has done research for the British Department of the Polish Embassy and the Jewish Labor Committee.

FOR Memorial

Among the highlights of the Brigade members' week-end at the Hudson Shore Labor School was their visit to the Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial Library at Hyde Park.

"We spent several hours there," said Rose Stein, chairman of the Brigade, "and were fascinated by the varied souvenirs and documents that reflected the long career and full life that the late President led. Most interesting of all was the study in which he used to work. It was the magnificent carpet presented to him by the House of Persia at the Tehran Conference. We could imagine Roosevelt sitting at the desk, once used by Woodrow Wilson, writing down his ideas for the Atlantic Charter."

"This was such an instructive experience that we urge all members in the vicinity of Hyde Park to pay a visit to the Roosevelt Memorial Library."

Class to Start
In Esperanto

A class in Esperanto, the international auxiliary language, is being sponsored by the ILGWU Women's Service Brigade. It is announced. The first session will be held June 18 at 4:30 P.M. in Studio C, 1730 Broadway, New York.

The decision to sponsor the Esperanto class was made by Brigade members at their recent conference at the Hudson Shore Labor School, where the Brigade made detailed plans for future activities. Fannie Levitt of Local 20 and Agnes Cervello of Local 60 almost immediately recruited 20 students of the class, which all members of the ILGWU are invited to attend.

Language difficulties have long been recognized as a prime obstacle to full international cooperation. At meetings such as the San Francisco Conference and even at labor conferences, these language difficulties have always constituted a barrier to complete and full exchange of views and information.

It is expected that in the coming era of peace many plans for the exchange of workers, students, industrialists and others will be encouraged as a means of solidifying international cooperation. If such visits and exchanges are to be something more than sight-seeing tours, it is felt that direct exchange of opinions through the use of an international language like Esperanto should be encouraged.

It is for these reasons that the Brigade has launched this elementary course in Esperanto.

Notes from
FAR and NEAR

From Lowell, Mass.

Frances Hovet of the Massachusetts Department of Social Hygiene teaches a well-attended class in biology and social welfare. Other classes are being formed in interior decorating, current events, public speaking and personality development. A lending library is also being installed. The local papers have carried pictures of the dancing class conducted in the YWCA gym for the children of the members of Local 236 and 261.

From Houston, Tex.

A housing league is being set up for the enthusiasts of Local 216. At the same time educational talks are continuing at all business meetings. One of these recently featured Dr. William S. Jacobs, who spoke on "Workers' Rights." In appreciation of a security by Dr. R. O. Jones of the University of Houston, the members of the psychology class presented him with a copy of Rose Peotita's "Bread Upon the Waters."

The local is carrying on its new members' class for the newcomers to the union. Anita Mahabian was recently named chairman of the local's Educational Committee.

Safety Pamphlet Praised

The Educational Department's recently issued safety pamphlet, "Buddy, Can You Spare a Finger?" has received wide praise. The latest tripling in its effectiveness comes from Great Britain, where Louis Davis, secretary of the British Pattern Makers' Clothing Association, writes as follows:

"I am grateful to you for permission to reproduce the leaflet for distribution in our factories. Although the Trade Board in this country does not issue safety pamphlets from time to time, I am afraid that these have not the same appeal as your pamphlet, and I doubt whether many factory operatives bother to read them."

Waste paper, car tires, bombs and shells to the money. Give yours to the salvage collection.

'Frisco Workers On Deck



When the Red Cross in San Francisco recently had several hundred emergency naval kits that needed sealing in preparation for distribution overseas, Globe Manufacturing workers, members of Local 101, came through on deck with contributions of time, work and skill. Above are (left) Bernice Haggins and Alvin Weatherman, presenters' and operators' shop chairlifts.

ILG Author Advises
On Security Benefits

"How Lucky Is My Number?" is the latest publication of the ILGWU Educational Department. It is a simply written, well-illustrated explanation of old-age and unemployment benefits available under the federal social security laws. Copies are now readily for mass distribution by all locals and affiliates of the union.

When and how does one become eligible for old-age and survivors benefits?

Are credits under unemployment insurance provisions a right or are they given as charity?

What relation do state insurance laws have to federal laws?

Are all persons who are covered by the old-age provisions automatically covered for unemployment insurance benefits?

What are the conditions of the benefits and what can union members do to remedy these defects?

"How Lucky Is My Number?" gives the answers to these and many other questions in everyday language. The pamphlet has already been hailed by outstanding authorities in the field as certain to acquaint thousands of workers with their rights under social security laws and thus prevent losses to workers through unfamiliarity with the technical aspects of the law.

The pamphlet was prepared by Goodman Bank, of the ILGWU Research Department, who has been a practicing attorney for many years and has had experience as an unemployment insurance referee.

M. H. Bridges, chief of the Labor Information Division of the Social Security Board, writes:

"Can you send us 50 copies of your pamphlet, 'How Lucky Is My Social Security Number?' We would like to send copies of the pamphlet to regional representatives and to some of the Social Security Board officials. I was much impressed with the illustrations you used in the pamphlet."

A note from Nelson H. Cruikshank, director of Social Insurance Activities for the A.P.T., calls the pamphlet "a swell job" and remarks that "it has the sparkle that is needed to get material like this over. Could you send me more copies?"

Throughout its pages, the pamphlet stresses the fact that not just knowledge of the correct procedure is the key with which to unlock the reserves that workers are building up through the laws, for the time when they seek and to which they are entitled as a right and not as an act of charity.

A sample copy of the pamphlet has been sent to all local managers and educational directors.

Local 66's Bowlers
Win At Allentown

An overtime crowd saw the bowling team of Local 66, New York, win the second consecutive year the Irving Frank Memorial trophy in the final match with Local 101, Allentown, Pa., on May 26, at Owl's Hall in the latter city.

The score was 2,616 to 2,380, five-over game being by Frank Pisanos, who took scoring honors with a total of 344, scored Local 66 to victory. Both teams were geared for this decisive match. Though defeated, the Allentown team, under L. Patuzner and Harry Cole, played a head-on game and was dangerous until the final frame.

The Allentown local involved both teams in an epic dinner.

Sgt. Sol Goldberg Rising;
Former Local 40 Agent

Sgt. Solomon Goldberg, former union agent for Local 40, Baltimore, has been promoted to the rank of staff sergeant in the "Panama 416th" Bombardment Group, according to an announcement from headquarters of the Ninth Air Force Group in France. Sgt. Goldberg has been serving overseas with this unit since November, 1943.

Welcome Given All
By ILG Fellowship

A high moment at the ILGWU Student Fellowship reunion meeting on May 19 was reached after the panel discussion on "Organizing the Peace" was concluded and Rita DiBlase, chairman of the Fellowship, greeted the audience with a few words of welcome.

Miss DiBlase, who is a member of Local 30, spoke gratefully of the many opportunities which the union has offered to all of its members who are willing to take advantage of them through the various classes and recreational channels of the Educational Department. She introduced Lorna Gierskanski, who is a member of Local 30, who read a moving letter from the late Capt. Jack Blum, recently killed in action in Germany, who had played a leading role in the activities of the Student Fellowship.

LIFE with SCIENCE

By DOROTHY LIEBERMAN

MEASLES AND MYTHS

"My grandmother had measles, my mother had measles, all my aunts had measles. I myself had measles. So why shouldn't I expect my children to have measles?"

So widely accepted is this fallacy that mothers of families with several young children frequently make no effort to segregate the child who is down with the measles from the healthy children, as deeply rooted is this fallacy that incalculable numbers of mothers all over the world have deliberately exposed their young children to measles. Since all children must have measles sooner or later, they argue their children might as well get it and have it over with.

Science vs. Superstition

Many people still cling to the misconception that having measles is as natural to early childhood as growing up. They support this belief with the best of all possible evidence—so they think—evidence drawn from their own family history. Science, however, claims that you don't have to have measles, even if all your ancestors had measles—which they probably did. Measles is an ancient and honorable disease, but it is not inherited. It is measles, indeed, in a newborn infant waiting for an opportune moment to pop out.

Measles is a highly infectious disease. When complications set in, it becomes a dangerous disease, for it leaves the child in a weakened condition and reduces his resistance. Like other infectious diseases, measles is caused by germs which penetrate the body and enter the bloodstream, where they multiply rapidly. The patient attempts to resist the germs and in so doing builds up substances in the blood known as anti-bodies. Some of these antibodies remain in the bloodstream for many months long after the person has recovered. That explains why most people do not develop measles more than once.

Splitting Plasma

Shortly after a child has recovered from measles, his blood contains a large number of anti-bodies which can be used as a serum to protect other children. This is known as convalescent serum and has been in use for some time to immunize children exposed to measles. However, this convalescent serum is not quite satisfactory because a large dose of it is needed up to be effective.



and because it is difficult to obtain and not generally available when and where needed. Recently, a more desirable serum was discovered by scientists who were looking for something quite different. This serum is called gamma globulin. Here is how it happened.

Scientists have long known that different parts of our blood serve different purposes. In order that our wounded soldiers should derive the most benefit from the blood we donate to the Red Cross, it was necessary to split up the blood into fractions and to discover which fractions were most useful in the treatment of certain types of injuries. While engaged in this research, Prof. E. A. Cohn, head of the Plasma Fractionation Laboratory at Harvard University, came upon one fraction of plasma rich in antibodies. This fraction he called gamma globulin. It is not surprising that a part of our blood should contain anti-bodies against measles since most of us have recovered from an attack of measles and therefore our blood has set up a resistance against it. Gamma globulin is a passive immunizing agent given to children who have been directly exposed to measles. It protects them for thirty weeks.

Measles Not Inevitable

If you ask a pleasant thought to concentrate on the next time you are donating blood to the Red Cross, this donation is quite three-year-old when your blood may help to protect against measles. Prone a fraction of your blood plasma, this ser-

Overseas Milk Rid Of Taste Flatness

Milk shipped for the use of sick and wounded soldiers can now be frozen by a process that preserves the taste of the fresh liquid, according to reports by the War Department. Experiments which led to the development of the new process were undertaken by the Army as the result of "volunteer requests" from hospitalized soldiers for fresh milk with natural flavor.

About 20,000 pints of the frozen milk are now being shipped each month for use on hospital ships returning men from overseas. Increasing amounts are being made available also for consumption in hospitals overseas and for troops in Alaska. Formerly the only milk available for hospitalized men and women overseas was a milk powder whose nutritive value was high but whose taste was quite unpalatable.

Army scientists discovered during experiments that milk frozen slowly broke down into its constituent parts, while milk frozen rapidly at extremely low temperatures simply formed into tiny crystals. The result was a "quick-freeze" method, after which the milk could be thawed into its original condition, with flavor unimpaired.

Gamma globulin is made. From a fraction of the blood plasma that is left over after the needs of our soldiers are taken care of, the Red Cross is processing this serum and sending it to local health departments for free distribution to children. The Red Cross now has a supply of gamma globulin sufficient for the next five years. After that, gamma globulin will be manufactured commercially.

Thus another step has been taken in the breaking down of a false legend—that some diseases are inevitable. Thus another great step forward has been made in the prevention of disease.

Help win the war and get extra red points. Save waste fats and take them to your butcher.

By BETTA BYER

The battle against inflation received a serious, if not crippling, setback last week when the Senate, in voting a year's extension for the Price Control Act, attached an amendment to it which raises the price ceiling for meat processors and farmers, thus guaranteeing these special interests a cost-plus profit, as if their profits were not already high enough!

The amendment was an outgrowth of a Republican farm bloc coalition which resorted to an unscrupulous parliamentary trick that succeeded despite the strenuous efforts of consumer, labor and civic groups to secure the continuance of price control in its existing form.

It is ironic that this defeat should occur during the very time that had been designated as "Right Inflation Week" by labor and consumer organizations throughout the country as a means of dramatizing the extreme importance of the matter. Although the measure now goes to the House, there is apparently no possibility that the amendment will be removed.

The American people now seem to be faced with the necessity of swallowing one of the bitterest legislative pills ever forced down their throats, and it is hard to say whether the major blame for such an outrage should be placed—leaving the Republican pro-inflation slogan to their own consciences and constitutions.

But where were the progressive Senators when the cost-plus amendment came up for action? They were able to reject two previous amendments along these lines previously, but at the crucial moment they were caught napping. As Senator Barkley, leading the ineffectual fight for preservation of price control, rue-

Meat Drops—But Points Go Up for Hard Workers

Additional meat ration for cost miners will be raised shortly on the ground that such workers need a heavier diet than those in sedentary occupations. The extra meat rations will be given on an individual basis.

Although this plan has been authorized by the OPA, there is still a catch in the scheme. They won't do the miners much good. We have the additional pound of actual meat supply, remain as scarce as they have been in recent weeks.

fully enriched. "It is, a more serious inflationary threat than either of the other two amendments."

The Administration was strongly opposed to these price control modifications, fully aware that a runaway inflation would cause havoc in the nation's economy, both during the remainder of the war and during the highly critical post-war period. Worse than that, it would tend to counteract the grossly selfish purposes of the cost-plus provisions remains to be seen.

Perhaps the damage is already done, but the steadily rising pressure on the housewife's pocketbook will now take a sharp added spurt. As usual, the worker-consumer will be compelled to pay the bill for other people's avarice. But our lesson is now more clear than ever before. Unless we wake up—workers, consumers, progressives in all quarters—and vigorously demand a decent consideration of our essential economic rights, the welfare of the majority of American citizens, including the bulk of those who are uniform, will be undermined.

In this struggle against inflation it is not only a personal obligation for workers to fight back. It is also their patriotic duty.

Radios Increasing In Post-War Price

Radios will cost the post-war buyer 20 per cent more than the equivalent model than their selling price in 1941. It is predicted by the Department of Commerce. With the post-war demand for radios beginning to rise, manufacturers are expected to raise about four times greater than the \$400,000,000 annual volume they reached in 1941. The war-time volume was expected to be able to get them for between \$150 and \$300 but the price range will increase to \$300 and higher. Television and phonograph manufacturers are expected to start at \$500, according to the Department of Commerce.

Come Cold, Coarse Cobs Could Calm Coal Crave

It may sound premature to warn of cold weather now, but that is just what the Solid Fuel Administration is doing in advising consumers not to be too frugal in buying reclaimed coal. Without it, there may not be enough fuel available to prevent the shivering that now seems so remote. Moreover, says the SFA, the supply of reclaimed coal is pretty short and no better fuel substitute is in sight.

Anthracite coal for consumers are so low, explains the SFA, that the price of coal is "the toughest fuel year yet."

Coal would undoubtedly be better but when winter comes anything goes—even reclaimed cobs.

JUSTICE PUZZLE

By S. F. FILLER

- ACROSS
1. Tag
 2. Chinese city
 3. Fruit type
 4. Repeat performance
 5. Prevalent
 6. Principal
 7. Prediction
 8. Prevalent
 9. Paid notice
 10. Male nickname
 11. Month
 12. Follower
 13. Really
 14. Vegetables
 15. Boy
 16. Curious
 17. Strapped
 18. Gradually
 19. King (Sinh)
 20. Brakes
 21. Employer
 22. Prison
 23. Prying
 24. Company
 25. Hearing
 26. Organ
 27. Bishop of
 28. Time
 29. Yell
 30. Female
 31. Spanish
 32. alaw

- DOWN
1. Pertaining to task
 2. Surface
 3. Expiator
 4. Mammal
 5. Elevated line
 6. Untruth
 7. Skin of the head
 8. Ancient
 9. British
 10. Some
 11. North Carolina
 12. Elaborate
 13. Recalled
 14. Royal
 15. Infantry
 16. Regiment
 17. Show up
 18. Visualize a cute three-year-old
 19. American mountain
 20. Consume
 21. Sleep
 22. Current workers'
 23. Card game
 24. Mourn
 25. No
 26. Wholesale
 27. Status
 28. Most
 29. Fatal
 30. Evade
 31. Oppose again
 32. Light
 33. Alight
 34. Equal
 35. No
 36. Perceive
 37. Oppose
 38. Behold
 39. Sun god

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120

(Answer is on page 32.)

Organized Labor Eying Millionaires' Tax Snatch

Organized labor is preparing action in every state to prevent various legislatures from endorsing the proposed millionaires' amendment to the Federal constitution. This proposed amendment would limit income taxes to 25 per cent except in wartime. The method is to get two-thirds of the state legislatures to demand that Congress call a constitutional convention to submit such an amendment to the people.

If adopted, the amendment would be one of the greatest legislative snafus ever put over. Even before the war the highest-bracket tax on incomes was 75 per cent and the Federal government needed the money. If the wealthy were relieved of such taxes, the government would certainly have to tax the poor far more than is now the case in order to make up the loss in revenue. For example, the government would be forced to adopt a sales tax, thus driving up the price of everything purchased by every family, no matter how poor.

The Federal government would have to cut down on the useful social services now provided by it, such as contributions to the states for better care of the blind, contributions to support state old-age pensions and expenditures for housing for low-income groups. The money spent for farm relief, the subsidies to farmers to keep down the cost of living, the payment of milk free or at less than cost for school children—all would have to be curtailed

or abandoned. Above all, the program of spending money for the wide useful jobs in the post-war period for those to whom private industry fails to give employment would be pushed to the limit.

All this that would happen if the greedy efforts of the small group of wealthy men, including some influential and reactionary newspaper publishers, who have been quietly pushing the measure through the various state legislatures, prove successful. They have already obtained the approval of 17 states, and it is necessary for organized labor to take the lead in securing a defeat of the proposal wherever it comes up in any other state legislature.



CUTTERS COLUMN LOCAL 10

IRVING WAGLER, Manager

Once again dress cutters are reminded that they are entitled to a full week's wages during June or July. Should any member in this branch fail to receive such payment, he should report the matter to his business agent or to the Local 10 office.

Cutters in the children's dress, underwear, sportswear, skirt and answell industries will receive vacation payments during the last two weeks of June out of funds administered by the union, to which employers make weekly payroll contributions. Workers in the various cutting departments have been or will be notified when to appear at the office of the local to collect their checks.

Financial Report

Notwithstanding the summer weather, which is never helpful so far as attendance at meetings is concerned, a fair attendance is anticipated at our membership meeting on Monday, June 25. The annual financial report will be submitted and explained in detail. Incidentally, a summary of the report will appear in the next issue of "CUTTERS." In accordance with a custom, which we inaugurated six years ago.

M-388 Brings Havoc

M-388, restricting production of garments in various lines to 1943, and the Maximum Average Price regulation, have been the cause to that period, are both in operation and already their effects on the trade are becoming evident. Some shops have curtailed production, others have been shut down for weeks. On the other hand, others have hesitatingly begun working on the garments in the hope that there will be some alleviation of the restrictions in three orders.

The entire situation in textiles and clothing in a state of confusion, bordering on chaos. No real action is taken without approval by responsible government authorities. The situation will deteriorate and thousands of garments will be without employment.

At the end of the European phase of the war, it was assumed that the tight, warden grip wartime situation primarily caused by heavy military orders would ease up. Peculiarly enough, the opposite occurred. Government agencies announced that military requirements would continue at a high or even higher level.

Fabrica Still Frozen

The 100 per cent wartime yarn freeze for government orders will continue in effect until August 18 and the wool text freeze until July 14. This means that mill production of wools for the consumer trade could not begin before the middle of July at the earliest. In view of the length of time involved in processing, there is little likelihood of any substantial quantity being available in time for use in fall garments such as women's suits. However, the 80 per cent freeze on woolen, sportswear fabrics, effective June 13 and this is regarded as indicating some relief in connection with such fabrics.

Notwithstanding assistance by WPA officials that the freeze order would continue until their official expiration dates, reports persist that they may be terminated somewhat earlier as Army requirements are reviewed and scaled down to one-front war proportions.

As to rayon and rayon fabrics, the tight situation is bound to continue for a longer time. The Pacific areas in which fighting takes place have required military clothing made predominantly from cotton and rayon materials. However, if a land invasion through China is on the military timetable for this winter, it will require more emphasis on woollens and wools to protect our soldiers from the severe cold in that part of the world.

Solution Shaping Up

A rift in the cloud hanging over the garment industry is the current

ATTENTION

Members

LOCAL 10

NEXT MEETING

Monday, June 25

Right After Work

MANHATTAN

CENTER

34th St. & 8th Ave.

Local 10 Aid For Filipinos

In hundreds of church groups throughout the nation, thousands of American women, after their day's work at home or in the office or factory, are gathering to sew garments for the women and children of the liberated area of the Pacific. These brave people, who are now fighting shoulder to shoulder with American armed forces in guerrilla battles launched from the hills, have been left with a land devastated by the Japanese and are in urgent need of supplies, especially clothing.

How that clothing is being furnished to the heroic Filipinos is an inspiring saga of international cooperation and labor good will. According to Louis Stulberg, assistant manager of Local 10, Cutters, some February members of the local have cut up more than 200,000 garments, including children's apparel, suits, waists and skirts. They have done the work without compensation.

In addition to the generosity of these workers, many firms, including such outstanding houses as the Annetta Wald shop, the Climatic Hairwear plant and the Man Prep Jr. shop, have been open-handed in making available their cutting-room facilities.

In direct charge of the project have been Sol Moss and Morris Ablov, business agents of Local 10, and Sam Martin of the staff. They have supervised the receiving of fabric furnished free by "Bundles for America" and the Philippine relief agency, the making of patterns and the actual cutting operations. The cut material then goes directly to the church groups who, without monetary reward, do the sewing and finishing work before the apparel is shipped to the war-ravaged Philippine folk.

**Let's All Support
"THE MIGHTY THH"
War Loan Drive
BUY BONDS - BIG!**

N. Y. Cutters Contribute for Filipino Freedom Fighters



Local 10 members and officers shown at work in the cutting room of the Man Prep Jr. shop on Philippine relief garments. Left to right: Harry Berkowitz, Business Agent, Sol Moss and Sam Martin and Hyman Reinhold. In rear, Morris Schuyler prepares the next lay. (See story.)

Reported Missing, Sgt. Luboff Bailed Out, Returned to Fray, Won Bomber Citation

When his Flying Fortress was struck by German anti-aircraft shells, Sgt. Abraham Luboff bailed out, landed safely in France and eventually returned to his Eighth Air Force Bomber Station in England, where he fought the last two and a half years. Sgt. Luboff, 32 years old and an active member of Local 10, left the cutting table at the Arthur H. Phillips Jeans shop, New York City, and joined the uniform in December, 1942. Veteran of more than 20 Right Air Force bombing attacks on vital targets from Cologne to Dresden and from Hamburg to Frankfurt, Sgt. Luboff helped out in blasting a path for the Allied armies into the heart of the Reich. He has been awarded the Air Medal with four oak leaf clusters.

Sgt. Luboff serves with the veteran Seventh Bomber Group, which has been cited by the President for skill and daring in battle, and which shares in another distinction, having been cited for gallantry in the Third Air Division's epic

shuttle attack on Messerschmitt plants at Regensburg, Germany. The group also holds a record for the destruction of enemy aircraft by a lone group in a single engagement, having shot down 63 enemy fighters over Munster, Germany, on Oct. 15, 1943.

T/Sgt. Abraham Luboff

UNION HEALTH CENTER

By PAULINE M. NEWMAN

For those of us who regard the X-ray as a godsend to mankind, it is difficult to understand the fear of undergoing X-ray tests which still exists among some people. I want to substantiate this with two incidents which recently occurred in our own organization. A young woman who

belonged to one of our smaller locals died of tuberculosis. Thereupon the union, the Department of Health and the Union Health Center all suggested that the rest of the workers in the shop where she had been employed should be X-rayed for their own safety and that of their families. The reluctance with which this suggestion was met by the workers of that shop was quite astonishing to say the least.

X-Ray Reassuring

Are these men and women afraid that the X-ray may reveal something they did not wish to know? But they have been told so often that it is tuberculosis is discovered in the early stages it can be cured. This should obviate any fears that may lurk in the minds of our people. Moreover, the X-ray can also as-

sure you that you have a healthy chest—and this is as good a reason as any for taking an X-ray. The second incident took place at our "Little Union Health Center" in Park River, Mass. I was there to start a health education campaign among our members. Their reluctance to use our health facilities was amazing. It did not take us long to realize that this attitude is due to fear of the unknown and to the fact that they had never really had any medical care at all before the Health Center was established.

There was one girl who did have the courage to see our physician. He recommended that she have a Breast Metastasis test taken, but when the time came to do so the girl was so nervous that it was impossible to get any result. Three times the test was attempted and each time the patient was too nervous to cooperate.

Old-Fashioned Fears

Finally I told her she was so afraid of the word "test" that she was afraid to go. Her answer was that: "My father once had an X-ray taken and he died after it." Strange as it may sound in this year of 1945, the girl actually believed that had her father not been given the X-ray test, he might have remained alive.

Fortunately, such incidents are far and few between. But we must, through education, eliminate the fear of the X-ray which still exists among that handful of our people.

X-Ray Film Scarce, Slowing Diagnoses, Says Dr. Leo Price

The shortage of X-ray film and also of photographic paper used in heart examinations has been responsible to a large degree for the postponement of diagnoses for some union members. Announced Dr. Leo Price, director of the New York Chamber Health Center.

The X-ray film shortage will, in all likelihood, not become relieved until the military requirements decrease. Dr. Price stated, however, every effort is being made to increase production of this material.

Scrap paper is precious. The ground forces urgently need it. Save yours. Keep it clean.

JUSTICE

A LABOR NEWSPAPER
Published twice monthly by the
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

Office of Publication
18 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.

Editorial Office:
1110 Broadway, New York, 19, N. Y.
Tel. COlumbus 5-7009

DAVID DUBINSKY, President, General Secretary-Treasurer
MAX D. BAKER, Editor

Subscription price, paid in advance, \$1.00 per year.

Entered as Second Class matter, August 1, 1923 at Post Office at Jersey City, N. J., under the Act of August 3, 1912. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917 authorized on January 24, 1918.

Vol. XXVII, No. 12.

June 15, 1945

S-380—A GOAL AND A CHALLENGE

America's Economic Goal No. 1—a job for every employable man and woman—is emerging from the stage of general discussion into the arena of legislative debate in the form of the bill introduced by Senators Murray, Wagner, O'Mahoney and Thomas of Utah and titled S-380, the "Full Employment Act of 1945."

S-380, moreover, comes to the floor of Congress as a Truman Administration bill, having been given the unequalled endorsement of the White House through a letter by Fred M. Vinson addressed to Senator Wagner. An interesting sidelight on the bill is the fact that, in addition to the concrete proposals it contains, the letter purports to lay down, in an accompanying article, a national policy for full employment in a free competitive economy through the concerted efforts of industry, agriculture, labor, state and local governments, and the Federal authority.

It requires no long-range memory to recall that "full employment" as an economic policy is a Rooseveltian ideal, a goal which, in the last year of his life, the late President strove to symbolize in the pithy slogan of "60 Million Jobs." Equally fresh in mind is the hostile reception which this Roosevelt slogan was accorded in most of the conservative press and among the more hard-boiled elements of big business and finance.

Still, the endorsement of S-380 by War Mobilizer Vinson offers proof that even the conservative camp is split on this issue. Vinson is not a liberal; he is rather an old-line Southern Democrat. Besides, both political parties in the last campaign pledged themselves to the achievement of a full-employment economy. Both old parties openly declared that it is the business of government to provide jobs and opportunity for all at any time there are not sufficient jobs in private enterprise to go around. Right now, with serious unemployment in the offing, even the ruggedest among our "free enterprisers" do not feel rugged enough to blink at the consequences of widespread joblessness among our people.

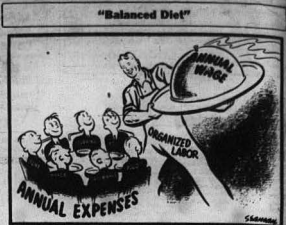
S-380 does not claim to have all the answers. It does, however, set up national machinery to handle the problem of unemployment in a practical way consistent with American tradition. In brief, it proposes that the President each year furnish Congress with a national production and employment budget which will provide as accurate a picture as possible of expected expenditures by consumers, by investors and by government agencies. These expenditures would represent the demand for goods during the year. Demand determines output and output would determine the volume of employment.

But the full employment budget would be more than an estimate of market probabilities. It would suggest ways to fill any gap between prospective demand and the volume needed for full employment. How would it operate? Every effort would be made to explore ways in which to fill that gap by measures designed to encourage private enterprise. As a last resort, however, it would call upon government to step into the breach—by public works, by stimulating certain expenditures or by coming to the relief of certain distressed industries.

In other words, S-380 does not mean government control of industry. It does not mean all-over economic planning. It does mean the acceptance of planning as a workable instrument for economic stability. Most important, it makes the business of supplying jobs for working America "everybody's business." S-380 would make the President and Congress responsible for the achievement of that goal.

The bill, we expect, will have rough sailing in Congress. While a full-employment economy is the cherished ideal of most of the groups in our national life, it is definitely not to the liking of those speculative interests in business and finance who profit by the ups-and-downs of economic booms and depressions. And these interests, we need hardly add, have ample voice in Congress and in the press.

But the gainfully employed majority of Americans—and that includes the urban workers, the farmers and the mass of middle-class and business groups—are keenly aware of this collective social responsibility for full employment. They have just seen an American war economy rise to the heights of an industrial annual output of 200 billion dollars, with jobs for practically every employable person. This wartime "miracle" is a challenge which America hopes it can match in time of peace. S-380 is one of the first steps in that direction, offering a path toward full employment within the framework of the American way of life.



UNFINISHED BUSINESS

By M. D. D.

THAT "SOCIALISM with Gentoo" brandish which Winston Churchill burst last week at the Labor Party in his first electoral campaign speech, presenting a horrendous picture of British life under a Labor Government, will probably find a resting place in the cemetery of England's political shams. That infamous "Zimovier Letter" hoax of 1934 used by the Tories as a means of defeating the first Labor Government, the one led by Ramsay MacDonald as Prime Minister.

It seems pretty certain, however, even to outsiders from our side of the herring pond that this British chorion, despite the heavy with which it was precipitated, will be decided not by scuzz or pleas to "put the nation first," but strictly on the appeal and merit of party platforms. The average Briton is fully aware, we take it, that the Labor Party, no less than the Tory or Liberal Parties, has "put the nation first" during the six years of the most gruesome war lived through by Englishmen. If, on the other hand, the state of mind of the run-of-the-mill British soldier or sailor is a sound gauge, it would seem that this self-same average voter will not be moved panicky at the prospect of the nationalization of coal, iron and steel industries by a Labor Government along with inland transport.

To classify the crafty Churchill's "Gentoo" plot as a mere dud, nevertheless, seems a marvelous understatement. It illustrates the intellectual poverty of the British standpaters who, even when spouting through their most brilliant mouthpiece, cannot offer a more substantial plea in favor of the status quo than a dead crow, or a plea for the "freedom of the individual."

DO THE Germans want democracy? Apt the Germans capable of self-government? Such questions are popping up all over again, tangled in the more general problems of a "hard" or "soft" peace, with the prospects of German re-education, German's dismemberment and a multitude of other outgrowths and by-products of Allied conquest.

The other day, Pastor Martin Niemöller, who was a member of Hitler and seven years in a concentration camp by his courageous opposition to the Nazis from his pulpit, contributed the following view to this debate in a talk with an American newspaperman:

"The German people like to be governed, even though 'temporary' dictators are not to mingle in politics," the pastor said. "The greatest shortcoming of the Weimar Republic was that it never could impose authority on the German people. Niemöller added: 'Somehow one recalls from this wholesale charge against the Weimar Republic, even while conceding that they failed to take advantage of their chance to crush the Junkers and monarchists when crushing would have been good and timely. To the cynical it may sound like an attempt to 'whitewash' the German 'miracle' as one that is unable to live under democracy as we know it. It is a pretty outlook, whichever way you view it."

THIS "WAR with Russia" chapter is fast becoming a too-hot-to-handle commodity for both the one and two teams which have tried to play with it. It is one of the very few remaining, worse-for-war pieces of merchandise on

the Soviet-Futurism-MacGermick shelves, which they are currently using in order to raise handbats for the Administration. These so-called "nationalists" would probably drop this unpopular point for any other scheme that would save their necessary purpose.

On the other hand, our totalitarian liberals—what a gem of a name!—and those whom they follow, with or without blunders, are striving mightily to take every legitimate desire on the part of false-minded democrats and unacknowledged liberals to scrutinize these Soviet pretenses, and re-evaluate these efforts into "incitement to war with Russia" and the building up of the old "cordon sanitaire" against the Kremlin. The same voice is heard questioning the "big-white purity of Moscow's nerves, the know-it-all non-pushers on P. M. The Mailer, The New Republic and sundry other organs rise with fingers pointed in accusation. "Ah, so their year game-war with Russia!" Some of the crowd among them, after beaming sweetly for a line or two in reassuring us that they never were, or are possibly could be touched by any Kremlin influence, come up with something like this: "All right, boys, suppose we SHOULD fight Russia, can you tell us how, when and with what we may hope to face and lick the Serbians?"

And, this once-bloated, bald-headed pauper, for top-flight "liberal" journalists in these perilous days!

WE CAN ONLY speculate on what might have happened to employment had industry had the war come to a stop simultaneously on both the European and Pacific fronts. But, of course, we have always counted on a sizable time gap between V-E Day and the victory over Japan. This in-between period, we've reckoned, would allow us to start with partial reconstruction and the gradual re-employment of workers released from the war plants.

But now that gradual reconstruction is already in sight, how do we intend to go about it? Shall it be a free-for-all race to obtain the earliest released resources, or shall we continue controls over civilian production in the transitional period? Well, Chairman Krug, who is top policy man for industry, told the country the other day that while he expects the War Production Board to be swamped with requests for demands from thousands of manufacturers, he still does not believe that "controls are suited" for the gradual reconstruction period, even though "temporary" allocations are inevitable.

But why? Why risk the chance that certain "preferences" will manage to hog most of the released resources, leaving other people, mainly in the smaller enterprises, and thousands of workers with them—out in the cold? Here is a sample of the economic philosophy that Mr. Krug offers in explanation of his policy: "Our economy," he says, "is a jig-saw pattern of interlocking buyers and sellers, producers and consumers. The pieces of the jig-saw will move into place best if we give the government and business—with a minimum of rules, regulations and controls."

It's as plain as all that—but not so smart. Was it by means of controls over "jig-saw" methods that we succeeded in licking the greatest production job the world has ever known? We had an ink that Mr. Krug has been around for quite some time.